D. BRADFORD Editor.

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ABVERTISING. 1 square, or ess, 1 or 3 t mes, \$1,50; three months \$4; six months \$7,50, twelve months \$15. Longerones in proporton.

From the Christian Register. THE FARMER'S SONG. Sweet is the bread that will has won, And sweet the sleep it brings, And sweetly when the day is done
My cheerful helpmate sings:
How proudly round my hearth I see

My sturdy sons draw near; And O, how kindly smiles on me Each one that's gather'd here! A thousand songsters welcome me Forth to my drily toil,
And flowers of many a form and bue Upspringing from the soil: The Spring with promise beckons me
To saw the needful grain,
And glorious Autumn, thankful, shows

Its harvest mantled plain . The student in his narrow cell Reads by his midnight lamp: I read in Nature's open book Truths of immortal stamp:
While monarchs tremble on their thrones,
And quakes the city's lord,
I firmly stand open the earth, A basis deep and broad.

Sweet is the bread that toil has won, And sweet is the sleep it brings,
And sweetly when the day is done
My cheerful helpmate sings:
How proudly round my hearth I see
My sturdy sons draw near; And O, how kindly smiles on me Each one that's gathered here!

IMPROMPTU. On a Lady who is said to refrain habitually from all evil speaking.

Blest are the lips that open but to bless! That never yet the gentle heart helied!
Still prompt to smile, to praise, or to caress—
And ever slow to censure or to chide!
Blest shall they be on earth by all who hear,
Nor their vocation change in Heaven above!
For what do angel lips in that bright sphere
But ging of praise of mercy, and of love? But sing of praise, of mercy, and of love?

The following, significant of the wonders of creation, furnishing abundant evidence of a "Great First Cause"—is from Mrs Opic -THE GREAT FIRST CAUSE.

There's not a leaf within the bower; There's not a bird upon the tree; There's not a dew drop on the flower; But bears the impress, Lord, of thee.

Thy hand the varied leaf designed, And gave the bird its thrilling tone; Thy power the dew-drop's tint combined, Till like the diamond's blaze it shone.

The smallest, like the greatest things The sea's vast space, the earth's wide ball, Alike proclaim thee King of Kings.

But man alone to bounteous heaven, Thanksgiving's conscience strains can raise; To favored man alone 'tis given, To join the angelic choir in praise.

WHEAT: IMPORTANT DISCOVERY The New York Farmer publishes a letter from the Rev. Mr. Coleman and nouncing an important discovery for the destruction of the grain fly.

The grain fly or insect, which, for a wheat in many parts of the country, has this year extended its ravages, and excited, wherever he made his appearance very serious alarm. An emment farmer in the state of New York wrote to me a year since, that he must give up the cultivation of wheat, as his crops were so much injured that he hardly obtained a return equal to the seed sown. I know another instance in the same State, where, though the straw was large, and the appearance promising, yet from 13 bushels sown not more than seven were obtained.

I know other cases in which the whole field has been mowed and sold for litter; and in a recent excursion up the valley of the Connecticut I have heard complaints every where, and hundreds of acres so destroyed that the grain the would vield would hardly pay for reap. ang. Besides this, the same insect best destroyed many fields of rye in the same manner as the wheat, and had been found this year in the oats; the progress of the insect has been about forty miles a year: and a distinguished gentleman in Vermont, a practical and extensive farmer, remarked that he feared they would on this account be obliged to re-

linquish the cultivation of small grains The habits of the insect he ve not yet been accurately observed. I myself have not vet seen the fly, but have seen the worms in the kernel after the grain has excluding, by a decree made expressly been destroyed. He is represented as for the occasion, his brother, who was panied by his wife and one child, being a small reddish fly, which is seen the rightful heir. This was so obviously hovering over the wheat fields in im- unjust, as being a selfish violation of the cash, he invested it in Government mense numbers, while just in flower, and very tenure by which the present family lands, which in process of time, in has been observed to light upon the ker occupies the throne, that popular discon-creased fourfold, and made him quite has been observed to light upon the ker- occupies the throne, that popular discon- creased fourfold, and made him quite hy-avoid spirithous liquors-wear flannel next, and then de- tent, soon after the death of the old king, independent. During the last year the theskin, every morning, take half a pint of new

worm is generated which entirely consumes the grain while in the milk, leaving nothing but the husk, in which are found several yellow worms, about an eighth of an inch in length. As the work of destruction is now completed, any further observations are of no impor-

tance, unless, we can some way reach so

as to destroy the germ of the insect-No preparation of the seed or ground has yet

been found effectual to this end. The continuance of the fly upon the grain is thought not to exceed three or tour days, and they are seen in great numbers just at night. Some farmers have found late sowing a partial securi-ty, as the seasons for flies have passed away before the wheat was in condition

Spring wheat sown as late as the 7th and 8 h of June, has been untouched, hough in case of such very late sowing, the farmer will be fortunate if in attempting to escape the fly he does not

get mpt by frost. I have now, however, the extraordinabelieve, will prove an effectual as it is a free. reasonable and feasible preventive .--Should it prove effectual, the remedy will be worth millions and millions of dollars to the country. It was communicated to me, on a late tour of agricultural enquiry and observation, by Dr. Dliquaut Lyman, of Lancaster, N. H., an intelligent. enlightened, and practical farmer whose crop of wheat usually averages from 25 to 30 bushels to the acre. It consists in the application of fine slacked lime to the wheat just at the time of its heading out and flowering, at the rate of about a peck to the acre.

It is sown broadcast on the wheat while the dew is on, and the field is rendered white with it. The best mode of applying it is with the hand, and for the erson who sows it taking his proper breadth or cast, to walk backwards, so that he may not cover himself with the lime. It must be sown while the wheat is wet or the dew is on, and the philosophy of its application is very simple .-The maggot of the fly is deposited between the grain and the stalk. It is, of ourse, an animal substance. The lime, or atkali mixing with the dew, is carried lown upon, and neutralizes or destroys . Dr. Lyman has now tried this pre ventive three successive years, and bas invariably, as he assures me, saved his crops, while those of his neighbors have been destroyed

I visited at the same time, the field of Mr. Bellows, in the same town, who had been advised by Dr. Lyman to make this application. The field consists of several acres. He did it; it has proved successful, and what is strongly conthe fact that a field of rye, belonging to Mr. Bellows, adjoining his wheat, and I think within the same enclosure, which was not limed, has been nearly destroy.

ed by the fly. These are certainly very important experiments, and I make no delay in presenting them to the public. Dr. Lyman has promised me a more particular ac count of the experiment and result, and likewise Mr. Bellows, which as soon as received, I shall be happy to communicate. I have received direct and infew years past has been destructive of definite communications that the experiment has been successfully made in Gilmanton, N. H.; but I have not yet been able to obtain either the name or the de-HENRY COLEMAN. tails.

> From the Newburyport Herald. THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.

Within the last four years, there have been 2.114 engagements between the Christinos and Carlists, in which 314, 158 men have been killed. The cause of this bloody civil war in that country is as unknown to many of the people of the United States as are the horrors and bloodshed with which it has been attended. An account of its origin we give briefly as follows:

According to the ancient laws of Spain, women, could inherit the throne as well as men. The old family being exunct about the beginning of the last century, s the crown was bestowed upon a French prince, of the house of Bourbon, and the salique law adopted as a part of the new settlement. The late king Ferdinand married in h s old age for the fourth or fifth time a young princess of Naples, by whom he might transmit the crown. The fruit of the marriage proving a daughter, he hastily collected together a mock cortes, and partly by force, partly by persuasion, parily by bribery, induced them to alter the organic law of the kingdom in favor of the young princess; thus

rights against the monarchy of Spain, deliberately kicked him out of doors sank into a death-like state of slavery reception, he applied at another house; and misery. Ex President Adams says, after remaining some time, he informed tic habits of the people, and the happy, out immediately. After going from cultivated appearance of the country, place to place, and meeting with no betwhich more than any in Europe remind- ter reception than he did at the first ed him of his New England. These place, he finally concluded to leave the people have their own laws, vote their country for Europe, when accidentally own taxes, and supply their own taxes, he called at the house of a poor man in ry happiness of announcing to the agri- and supply their own contingent to the Brooklyn, with whom he staid a few cultural public, what there is reason to national forces. They are essentially days, He told the poor man he was a

> New York Mercantile Advertiser, in a letter dated Mackinack, July 25th, states, that General Brady says, the most extensive and horrid half, and finally told him he was wel-Indian war we have ever known in this country, is yet to come. The seat of it will be the Northern Michigan and Wisconsin. The Indians are becoming aware of their strength, being driven west and obliged to live all together.— The Chippewas, Ottawas, and Sioux alone can muster 10,000 warriors.

Large numbers of persons have gone from New Orleans to visit the encampment of Creek Indians, about 3000 in number, at Pass Christian, where they are sojourning in comfortable quarters until the season arrives for their transortation to the West of the Mississippi. The ditor of the New Orleans Bee says—

Among the head men and people, the influ nce of the Chief, Jim Boy, is immense. He i ne of the finest specimens of the human spe ies we ever saw; his form is symmetry itself and his countenance quick and expressive. single glance you are convinced that his nental superiority is not inferior to his physical; and half an hour's conversation is sufficient to show you, that he has not been inattentive to the instruction he has received from the white nen. Cunning and discreet, he might hold hi own against the most accomplished double ealing politician, or the most ingenious sophis ou can find. He is particularly guarded in that he says, and appears fully aware of the alue of that sage remark of a Greek philosoars, for the purpose of hearing more than they

LIBERTY, Mo. Aug. 10, 1837. We learn from Fort Leavenworth, the Government is preparing to increase the force at hat post, and the Quartermaster General has ordered a large addition to the Quarters to

e erected as soon as possible.

This is as it should be. We have been too long neglected on this extensive frontier, exposed as we are, to the invasion of 10,000 armed to you, which I think you will find no Indians Four companies of Infantry will be cause to complain of." ordered to that post as soon as quarters can be Perhaps it is needless erected - Far West

Mr. Edward C. Collier, a young man lately from Bourbon county Ky, was drowned in the Kansas river four or five days ago. The deceased with two other persons attempted to wade across the stream, and when near the opposite shore, the water being very deep, after an un-uccessful attempt to swim, the unfortunate wouth was drowned. Every exertion was made to save him, but in vain. -ib.

GREAT PRICE OF SHEEP .- At the annual fair I the sheep farms of Rambouillet, in June, fifty ams were put up, and such was the eagerne the finest produced upwards of 1,8000fr each out one most remarkable for its beauty and symmetry was sold to H. Symphal, farmer at ymmetry was sold to H. Symphal, larmer at Lyonval, in the Aisne, at the enormous price of 2,687 fr. 50c.; another to Mr. Bouvry, at Poilcourt, in the Ardennes, for 2,150 fr. and a servant, a rosy country girl, by the request of the exhibitor, brought in a blanket, and tarrythird to M. Auberge, at Cramayal, in the Sier 274fr. and the average produce of the whole fifty rams was 584fr. each. Thirteen ewes were sold singly at prices averaging 75fr. 25c. each, and 58 others were knocked down in one lot

Bugs!--OH! THE Bugs.-I do not mean bed ugs, but one of a different character, with a triped jacket which destroys our vines, squashes, melons, cucumbers, &c , being like that non-descript animal by some called the Garden Hog, in not waiting for them to come to matuity but seize and devour them as soon as above tround, but very much like them as to their hyness, as they are "off," as the fly said, on he near approach of any one.—Sir, I last year anted my cucumbers, &c , near where grew some tansy at one corner-soon after up, the striped jackets" attacked them, except those in the immediate vicinity of the tansy-observing this, I put round each hill some sprigs o tansy which caused the bugs to leave the by a few applications so as to keep it somewhat green, were kept off, as the scent is strong, and I believe not agreeable to them. -- Maine Farm-

A WINDFALL.

We were informed a few days ago by a gentleman on board the Brooklyn ferry boat, of a poor man with a large family, who was raised from poverty to wealth and affluence, under the following circumstances:

A Mr. T-n emigrated to the western country some ten years ago, accomand having some few thousands in

scending to the inner side, to deposite broke out into open resistance. Don wife of this gentleman was taken from his egg between the stock and the ker- Carlos was banished the kingdom, but him by death, and soon after the two I purposely avoid the use of all soon returned and put himself at the children. After remaining some few scientific terms. From this egg the head of the supporters of his cause. | months at his abode, lonely and melan-His partisans comprise the hardy choly, he resolved to come to New York, mountaineers of the Basque provinces, and give his property to some humane while the adherents of the existing gov. or deserving family, and take up his ernment embrace the population of the abode with them, as he had no relative more fertile provinces of the south .- living. On his arrival in this city, he Don Carlos has been defeated in bulletins contrived to disguise his dress, in order a hundred times, yet always seems to that he might more effectually ascertain have risen hitherto with additional how a man without money could subsist strength from the fall. The Basque pro-vinces, by which he is supported, con-the evening when he arrived. He apain the most republican population in plied at a boarding house for lodgings Europe, The Basques are a laborious for the night and breakfast in the mornpeople, of high spirit and independent ling, but when he informed them that he habits, who have ever maintained their had no means to pay them, they very 36-tdd while the other provinces have long since Not in the least daunted at this, his first that, in travelling through this part of the landlord he had no money, when he Spain, he was struck with the democra- was very deliberately told he must clear stranger in this part of the country, and that he had no means to recompense him A PROPHECY.—A correspondent of the for his kindness towards him. The poor man interested himself much in his become to remain in his house until he could get some employment for him. -He said-"I will call on a gentleman o-day, and as you seem to be a man of good education; I will endeavor to get situation for you." The western genleman thanked him, and said he was willing to turn his hand to almost any thing. They both called upon this genleman in reference to the situation spo ken of, but a person had applied a few noments before and engaged the berth, and consequently he was thrown out of it. "Never mind," said the poor man. to the Western gentleman, "return home with me, and no doubt I shall in a few days succeed in finding a situation for

vou-such as I have, you are welcome to partake of." "I am satisfied," exclaimed the Western gentleman, "that I have found one in whose bosom dwells compassion for the poor and needy."-He put his hand in his pocket and drew out a \$500 note, and handed it to him, and saying "take it, I am a wealthy man, you and your family shall becom my heirs. I have travelled through N. York night after night, and could not ind a solitary being but what would shun me when I told them I was money less. Now then, said he, I want you to self all your effects, and go with me to the Western world, and to quote your own words-'Such as I have I give un-

Perhaps it is needless to add that the ooor man sold off his little furniture, and they all set off for the Western country, fully satisfied that each had fully realized his most ardent desire. - N. Y. Times.

THE Essex .- Among a number of old mer papers to be sold at Auction on the 6th of Ju was the Frigate Essex, which our readers will recollect was taken during the late war, by the Phebe and Cherub, off Valparaiso, after a se-vere engagement. The Essex was built in Sa em. Mass. She is advertised as being only 86

Good ANECDOTE. - One day when the cele with great interest, but seeing the somnambu list read the newspaper through several folds of the blanket, without the least difficulty, sh blushed, very red, and edged her way sheepish ly out of the room, exclaiming in a pet, to the great amusement of the spectators, that "it them are soundamby fellers could see through things arter that fashion, she did'nt know what good a body's clothes did 'em ."

WOMAN.

Mather Henry says "Woman was made out of the rib of the side of Adam - not out of the top, to rule him, nor out of his feet to be trampled upon by him, but out his side to be equal with him, under his arms to be protected by him."--Hear 10 o'clock, A. M. this, ye married men!

QUICK THOUGHT .- Your genuine Hibernian is one of the happiest fellows in the world at a prompt excuse. The Edinburg Courant says that an Irishman having accidentally broken a pane of glass in a window of a house in Queen street, was making the best of his way to get out of sight as well as out of mind; but unfortunately for Pat, the proprietor stole a march on him, and having seized him by the collar, exclaimed "you broke my window, fellow, did you not?" "To be sure I did,' said Pat, "and did'nt you see me

Consumption. - The following 13, said to be an effectual remedy, and will in time, com-pletely eradicate the disorder. Live temperate-

milk, mixed with a wineglass full of the express ed juice of hoarhound. One who has tried i says, "four weeks use of the hoarhound and milk relieved the pains of my breast, gave me breath deep, long and free, strengthened and harmonised my voice, and restored me to a better state of health than I had enjoyed for years

Kentucky State Lottery. CLASS No. 36, for 1837 .- To be drawn September 16th,

Prizes of \$30,000—\$10,000—\$5,000—2 of \$2,500—4 of \$2,000—10 of \$1,500—and 200 of \$500, &c. &c.

Tickets 10 Dollars. - Shares in proportion. A liberal discount by the Package.
A. S. STREETER, Next door to the City Library, Lexington Ky

LEXINGTON, SEPT. 5, 1837. NEW GOODS. TILFORD, HOLLOWAY & CO.

NO. 49, MAIN STREET, Are now roceiving their first supplies of

Falla Winter Goods Wholesale dealers supplied on good terms. Sept. 5, 1837.-36-1m

New Fall & Winter GODDO.

HIGGINS, COCHRAN & CO.

NO. 53, MAIN STREET, HEIR new supplies of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, censisting in part, f the following articles, to wit: ue, Black, Drab, and Fancy colored Cloths,

ings and Pilot Cloths for Overcoats, Ribbed, Striped, and Plain Cassimeres, Sattiuetts—striped, crossbarred and plain Winter Vestings—Silk, Swansdown, & Valencia Merinoes and Challa,

Calicoes and Ginghams, Muslin and Lace Collars, elland Winter Shawls, Red and White Flannels, Rose, Whitney, and Mackinaw Blankets, Rice's Kid and Walking Shoes, Do. Gaiter Boots and Fur Top Shoes, Plain Straw Bonnets,

INGRAIN AND VENETIAN

CARPETING: A LARGE STOCK, and HEARTH RUGS.

With a great many other goods suitable to the present and approaching seasons; all of which will be sold on as accommodating terms as they can be purchased in the city. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our stock.

H. C & CO.

Lexington, Sept. 5, 1837 .- 36-tf

For Rent WISH to let the first and second stories of that spacious WARE-HOUSE on Water street, fronting the Rail Read Depot. The whole would be let to one tenant, or divided into four convenient Store

Rooms, to suit applicants, on liberal terms. A. O. NEWTON. Lexington, Sept. 5, 1837.—36-tf

NOTICE. HE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, was this day dis-ted by mutual consent. All those indebted to the firm will please pay their accounts to THOMAS RAINEY.

JOHN R. CLEARY, THOS. RAINEY. Lexington, Sept. 5, 1837 .-- 36-3t

FRESH supply of Blue Lick Water will be recived this day, by
D. BRADFORD,

Public Sale.

N Tuesday, the 26th day of September 1837, will be sold to the highest bidder at the late residence of ELISHA HIGBEE, dec'd in Jessamine county, 8 miles from Lexington near the Nicholasville Turnpike, the following property of said decedent, to-wit:

A Tract of Land containing 81 ACRES, Horses, Cattle Sheep and Hogs; two Mules and two Jennies, with one Jack Colt; one Yoke of Oxen; one Wagon, 6 ton of Hemp; 7 acres of Hemp in the Stack: 20 acres of Corn in the Field; some Rye; Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, Sc. Sc.

TERMS OF SALE .- The terms of the Land will be made known on the day of sale The other property will be sold on a credit of 12 months, for all sums of \$5 and upwards, the urchaser giving bond with approved security; nder \$5, Cash in hand. Sale to commence at

JURETTA HIGBEE, Ex'rx. sept. 6. 1837—36-tds.

J. LOGUE'S SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber will re-opon his School or Monday, September the 4th. J. LOGUE.

august 26, 1837 38-tf

The Latin & Greek Classics.

THE REV. MR. M'MAHON AVING yielded to the solicitation of some young gentlemen of this city, to devote one or two hours each day in teaching them tunning home for the money to pay for the Languages, would be pleased to receive some six or eight pupils more, to make up a full Lexington, Aug. 22, 1837 - 34-3m

> The Comic Almanac for 1839. FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NOTICE.

HE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they will sell the following articles at the following prices, for Cash or approved credit—

12lbs. Sugar, for \$1. 6lbs. Coffee, do do 11b. Tea, do do

They also inform their friends, that they may depend upon our selling as Low at any time, as any of our brother Grocers. Having a LARGE STOCK ON HAND, they invite their friends to call.

S. & J. D. SWIFT,

Cheapside, opposite the Courthouse.

Lexington, Aug. 21, 1837.—34-1 m





THE Subscriber contin-CHAIRS AND FURNI-TURE of every description. My Fall Stock isimmenses ly large, consisting, in part, of the following articles:

SIDEBOARDS. With Marble Tops, various patterns.

PIER & CENTRE TABLES, Marble Tops—Mahogany do
Mahogany Dining, Breakfast and Card Tubles;
Work Tables; Extension and Sliding Frame
Tables; Common do of all kinds; Mahogany and Cherry Wardrobes; Dressing and Plain Bureaus; Secretaries and Book Cases; Washstands, fine and common. SPRING AND SQUAB SEAT

SOFASI Covered with Plush Velvet and Hair Cloth. Mahogany Parlor Chairs; ROCKING CHAIRS,

With Spring Seats. Bedsteads, fine & common.

On hand, a large assortment of Fancy & Windsor CHAIRS,

Of every description and at various prices. I earnestly solicit the public to call and examine my assortment. Persons going to house-keeping, who intend to make a large bill, will find it to their interest to buy of me, as I will make a liberal discount to those who buy a quantity. To persons who have been in the habit of buying their Fainiture in Eastern cities or elsewhere, I would say that I cannot sell at Eastern prices, but I believe that I can deliver the Furniture in their houses, of as good a qual-

the Furniture in their houses, of as good a quality at Eastern prices, with the additional cost of carriage from the East. Call and see, and make your own calculations.

I have had the pleasure of furnishing the house of Mr. WM. WARNER complete, and I banter Lexington to show a finer furnished house at the same or at less wasness.

To those living in the City, who purchase Furniture of me, I will deliver at their houses in good order and free of expense.

I am prepared with a fine NEW HEARSE to attend to Emeral calls, either in town or to attend to Funeral calls, either in town or

country at any hour, day or night.

JAMES MARCH, Limestone street, 2d door above the Jail. Lexington, Aug. 31, 1837.—35-tf

CITY SCHOOL.

HE 8th Session of the City School will commence on Monday the 4th day of September next, at which time it is earnestly dren to be admitted, will attend, as it is of great enter at the first of the Session

JACOB ASHTON, WM. A. LEAVY, WM. H. RAINEY. August 26, 1837.-35-3t

TO THE AFFLICTED. WM. ADAIR'S UNRIVALLED PATENT-RIGHT TRUSS.

FINHAT the undersigned has, and Ruptures, or what is commonally called Bussen, reference need only be made to the following gentlemen, who have given certificates of the fact that they have been entirely cured by the appli-

cation of my Truss. George Crow, 62 years Fleming county, Ky. John Moore's Negro man, Cythiana.

A. Symes, Nicholas county.

Jas. Miller's black boy, Nicholas county.

Jas. Miller's black boy, Moson County.

Calch Redden, Mason county.

John Jacobs, 33 years, Maysville, Ky.

Jas. Inlow 68 years, Fleming county.

T. Daniel Clark's two sons Mason county. Willam Willoughby, do. do. Rolla Porter's black man, 40 years, Fleming

Mrs. Funis' black, boy Fayette county. Jno. Story, 62 years. Georgetown Ky.
— Moffitt's son, Washington county.

Jas. Whaley's black man, Bourbon county.
Widow De Bell's son, Fleming county.

-Cahill's son Mason, county. The above cases have all been cured, their ges varying from 4 to 68. The original certicates can at any time be seen in my posses-

Several cures have been effected in from 19 to 90 days.

Letters addressed to me at Shawnee Run P O., Mercer county, Ky., post paid, will be attended to as soon as the nature of the ease will dmit. I will also sell rights to Counties or

WM. ADAIR.

june 17, 1837-25-1y,

KENTUOKY GAZETTE.

MESSAGE

PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES, To the two Houses of Congress, at the commencement of the first session of the Twenty-fifth Congress:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE SENAET AND OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The act of the 23d of June, 1836, regulating the deposites of the public money, and directing the employment of State District, and Territorial banks for that purpose, made it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to discontinue the use of such of them as should at any time refuse to redeem their notes in specie, and to substitute other banks, provided a sufficient number could be obtainterms and conditions therein prescribed .-The general and almost simultaneous suspension of specie payments by the banks in May last, rendered the performance of this duty imperative, in respect to those which had been selected under tho act; and made it, at the same time, impracticable to emthe prescribed conditions. The specific regulations established by Congress for the deposite and safe-keeping of the public moneys, having thus unexpectedly become non-perative, I felt it to be my duty to afford you an early opportunity for the exercise of your supervisory powers over the sub-

I was led also to apprehend that the sus pension of specie payments, increasing the embarrassment before existing in the niary affairs of the country, would so far diminish the public revenue, that the accruring receipts into the Treasury, would not, with the reserved five millions, be sufficient to defray the unavoidable expenses of the to call upon the States, for a portion of the ted to enable the Department to realize a lits severity. A concurrence of circumstan-

means be not provided by Congress. The difficulties experienced by the merments, induced them to apply to me previously to the actual suspensions of specie payments, for indulgence upon their bonds for duties; and all the relief authorised by The dependence of the Treasury upon the avails of these bonds, to enable it to make the deposites with the States required by law, led me in the outset to limit this indulgence to the first of September, but it has since been extended to the first of October, that the matter might be submitted to your further direction.

Questions were also expected to arise in the recess, in respect to the October instalment of those deposites, requiring the interposition of Congress.

A provision of another act, passed about the same time, and intended to secure a faithful compliance with the obligation of the United States, to satisfy all demands upon them in specie or its equivalent, prohibited the offer of any bank note, not convertible on the spot into gold or silver at the will of the holder; and the ability of the Government with millions on deposite, to meet its engagements in the manner thus required by law, was rendered very doubtful by the event to which I have referred.

Sensible that adequate provisions for these by Congress; convinced that some of them would be indispensably necessary to the public service, before the regular period the years 1834, 1835, and 1836; will show ble you to exercise, at the earliest moment, there, as much disproportioned to the rea your full constitutional powers for the relief of the country, I could not, with propriety, this redundancy of the paper currency, avoid subjecting you to the inconvenience there arose in the country also a spirit of the movements of trade, and will deserve peatedly attempted, proved unsatisfactory stop to consider on whom the patronage maining four millions to be in the hands of of assembling at as early a day as the state adventurous speculation, embracing the all the encouragement which can rightfully of the popular representation permit. I whole range of human enterprise. Aid am sure that I have but done justice to your was profusely given to projected improvefeelings, in believing that this inconve- ments; large investments were made in fornienc will be cheerfully encountered, in the eign 'stocks and loans; credits for goods hepe of rendering your meeting conducive were granted with unbounded liberality to to the good of the country.

sion through which we have just passed, were put in active operation, and extended much acrimonious discussion arose, and in their effects, to every department of bugreat diversity of opinion existed, as to its real causes. This was not surprising.—
The operations of credit are so diversified, and the influences which affect them so numerous, and often so subtile, that even immunity of Great Britain were subjected to partial and well-informed persons are sel- the greatest difficulties, and their debtors in circulation. This species of trafic, in dom found to agree in respect to them. To in this country were not only suddenly deinherent difficulties were also added other prived of accustomed and expected credits, tendencies, which were by no means favorable to the discovery of truth. hardly to be expected, that those who dis- de made through a general pressure and at approved the policy of the Government in the most ruinous sacrifices. relation to the currency, would, in the excited state of public feeling produced by the occasion, fail to attribute to that policy and extensive embarrassments in the mo- the revulsion in both countries have been doubtedly constitutional and legitimate, fathus became connected with the passions most commercial in the world, enjoying but and conflicts of party; opinions were more recently the highest degree of apparent or less affected by political considerations; prosperity, and maintaining with each other otherwise have been determined by an approfound peace, and without any great nabestowed by the Secretary of the Treasury, peal to facts, by the exercise of reason, or tional disaster, arrested in their career, and his views have been transmitted to you this nature cannot prevent a community so witnessed the same redundancy of paper intelligent as ours from ultimately arriving at correct conclusions. Encouraged by same spirit of speculation; the same parthe firm belief of this truth, I proceed to tial successes; the same difficulties and reby law the commerce between the States, state my views, so far as may be necessary to a clear understanding of the remedies I

The history of trade in the United States for the last three or four years, affords the most convincing evidence that our present condition is chiefly to be attributed to overaction in all the departments of business an over-action deriving, perhaps, its first impulses from antecedent causes, but stimulated to its destructive consequences by excessive issues of bank paper, and by other facilities for the acquisition and enlargement of credit. At the commencement of the year 1834, the banking capital of the United States, including that of the objects which call for your immediate attention, They are—to regulate by law the safekeep—tical bank then existing, amounted to the objects which call for your immediate attention. They are—to regulate by law the safekeep—transfer and disbursement, of the publical states. Throughought distinct sovereignties, and far exceed in amount the real exchanges are carried on by private houses, often if not generally, without the assistance of banks. Yet they extend throughought distinct sovereignties, and disbursement, of the publical states. Throughough the content of the property of the people; point out the objects which call for your immediate attention, and on the industry of the people; point out the objects which call for your immediate attention, and on the industry of the people; point out the objects which call for your immediate attention, and on the industry of the people; point out the objects which call for your immediate attention.

They are—to regulate by law the safekeep—to require the content of the content excessive issues of bank paper, and by

which accurate accounts have been received our banking capital was increased to more dividuals the revenue that has accrued, as than one hundred and forty millions, and in withdrawing it from former depositories, the loans and discounts to more than four and to devise and adopt such further meashundred and fifty-seven millions. To this uses within the constitutional competoncy vast increase are to be added the many milvast increase are to be added the many millions of credit, acquired by means of foreign loans, contracted by the States and State institutions, and, above all, by the lavish accommodations, extended by foreign dealers to our merchants.

The consquences of this redundancy of credit, and of the spirit of reckless speculation engendered by it, were a foreign debt contracted by our citizens, estimated interior of our country of credits for suplies, greatly beyond the wants of the peole; the investment of thirty-nine and a half-millions of dollars in unproductive public lands, in the years 1835 and 1836, whilst in the preceding year the sales amounted to only four and a half-millions; the creation d to receive the public deposites upon the of debts to an almost countless amount, for real estate, in existing on anticipated cities and villages, equally unproductive, and at prices now seen to have been greatly disproportionate to their real value, the expenditure of immense sums in improvements which in many cases, have been found to be ruinously improvident, the diversion ploy the requisite number of others upon to other pursuits of much of the labor that should have been applied to agriculture. thereby contributing to the expenditure of large sums in the importation of grain from Europe—an expenditure which amounting in 1834 to about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. was, in the first two quarters of the present year, increased to more than two millions of dollars; and, finally, without enumerating other injurious results, the rapid growth among all classes and espeially in our great commercial towns, of luxurious habits, founded too often on merely fancied wealth, and detrimental alike to

It was so impossible that such a state of Government, until the usual period of the things could long continue, that the prosmeeting of Congress; whilst the authority pect of revulsion was present to the minds of considerate men before it actually came. sums deposited with them, was too restric- | None, however, had correctly anticipated sufficient amount from that source. These ces inadequate of themselves to produce apprehensions have been justified by subsersuch wide-spread and calamitous embarrassanent results, which render it certain that them, that they cannot be overlooked in considering their history. Among these ing powers far greater than are asked for by may be mentioned, as most prominent, the cantile interest, in meeting their engage-ments, induced them to apply to me previ-commercial emporium in the fire of December, 1835-a loss, the effects of which were underrated at the time, because postponed for a season by the great facilities of law was promptly and cheerfully granted. credit then existing; the disturbing effects, in our commercial cities, of the transfers of the public moneys required by the deposite law of 1836; and the measures adopted by the foreign creditors of our merchants to reduce their debts, and to withdraw from the United States a large portion of our

the industry, the resources, and the morals

However unwilling any of our citizens may heretofore have been to assign to these causes the chief instrumentality in producing the present state of things, the developements subsequently made, and the actual condition of other commercial countries, must, as it seems to me, dispel all remaining doubts upon the subject. It has since appeared that the evils, similar to those suffered by ourselves, have been experienced in Great Britain; on the continent, and, indeed, throughout the commercial world: and that, in other countries, as well as in our own, they have been uniformly preceded by an undue enlargement of the boundaries of trade, prompted, as with us by unprecedented expansions of the system of credit. A reference to the amount unexpected exigencies could only be made of banking capital, and the issues of credits put in circulation in Great Britain your meeting; and desirous also to ena- an augmentation of the paper currency merchants in foreign countries; and all the During the earlier stages of the revul- means of acquiring and employing credit but called upon for payments, which in the It was actual posture of things here, could only

possible for sincere inquirers after truth to resist the conviction, that the causes of these operations it may, in a menner un netary affairs of the country. The matter substantially the same. Two nations, the cilitate and assist exchanges of individuals and differences were prolonged which might the closest relations, are suddenly in a time of by mutual concession. It is, however, a and plunged into a state of embarrassment cheering reflection, that circumstances of and distress. In both countries we have money, and other facilities of credit; the the management of domestic or foreign exverses, and, at length, nearly the same and to provide a general standard of value, overwhelming catastrophe. The most ma- or medium of exchange in gold or silver, feel it my duty to propose, and of the reasons by which I have been led to recommend two countries has only been, that with us in the transfer of their funds, otherwise there has also occurred an extensive de- than through the facilities afforded by the rangement in the fiscal affairs of the Fed- Post Office Department. As justly might eral and State Governments, occasioned by it be called on to provide for the transportathe suspension of specie payments by the

Great Britain and the United States is sub- the same manner that the incidental diffistantially the history of the revulsion in all other commercial countries.

bank notes then in circulation to about ninety lic moneys; to designate the funds to be re- ges of the United States. There is no rea-

be adopted, as well in collecting from inrevive the enterprise and to promote the prosperity of the country.

For the deposite, transfer, and disbursement of the revenue, National and State banks have always, with temporary and imited exceptions, been heretofore employed; but although advocates of each system are still to be found, it is apparent that the events of the last few months have greatly March last at more than thirty millions augmented the desire, long existing among dollars; the extention to traders in the the fiscal operations of the Government from those of individuals as corporations.

Again to create a national bank, as a fiscal agent, would be to disregard the popular will, twice solemnly and unequivocally On no question of domestic policy is there stronger evidence that the sentiments of a large majority and deliberately fixed, and I cannot concur with those who think they see, in recent events, a proof that these sentiments are, or a reason that they should be, changed.

Events, similar in their origin and characer, have heretofore frequently occurred, without producing any such change; and the lessons of experience must be forgotten, if we suppose that the present overthrow of credit would have been prevented by the existence of a national bank. Proneness to excessive issues has ever been the vice of the banking system; a vice as promnent in National as in State institutions This propensity is as subservient to the advancement of private interests in the one as in the other; and those who direct them both, being principally guided by the same views, and influenced by the same motives, will be equally ready to stimulate extravagance of enterprise by improvidence of credit. How strikingly is this conclusion sustained by experience. The Bank of the United States, with the vast powers conferred on it by Congress, did not or could not prevent former and similar embarrassments; nor has the still greater strength it has been said to possess, under its present charter, enabled it, in the existing emergency, to check other institutions, or even to save itself. In Great Britain, where, it has been the warmest advocates of such an institu tion here, has also proved unable to prevent an undue expansion of credit, and the evils that flow from it. Nor can I find any ten able ground for the re-establishment of a national bank, in the derangement alleged at present to exist in the domestic exchanges of the country, or in the facilities it may be capable of affording them. though advantages of this sort were anticipated when the first Bank of the United States was created, they were regarded as an incidental accommodation, not one which the Federal Government was bound, or could be called upon, to furnish. This accommodation is now indeed, after the lapse of not many years, demanded from it as among its first duties; and an omission to aid and re gulate commercial exchange, is treated as a ground of loud and serious complaint. Such esults only serve to emplify the constant de sire, among some of our citizens, to en-large the powers of the Government, and to extend its control to subjects with which it should not interfere. They can never justify the creation of an institution to pro mote such objects. On the contrary, they justly excite among the community a more diligent inquiry into the characters of those operations of trade, towards which it is de-

fired to extend such peculiar favors.

The various transactions which bear the name of domestic exchanges, differ essentially in their nature, operation and utility One class of them consists of bills of ex change, drawn for the purpose of transfer ring actual capital from one part of the country to another, or to anticipate the proceeds of property actually transmitted.— Bills of this description are highly useful in be given to them. Another class is made up of Bills of Exchange, not drawn to transfer actual capital, nor on the credit of property transmitted, but to create fictitious capital, partaking at once of the character of notes discounted in bank, and of bank notes in circulation, and swelling the mass of paper credits to a vast extent in the most objectionable manner. These bills have formed, for the last few years, a large proportion of what are termed the domes tic exchanges of the country, serving as the means of usurious profit, and constitustead of being upheld, ought to be discour tananced by the Government and the people

In transferring its funds from place to place, the Government is on the same footing with the private citizen, and may resort to the same legal means. It may In view of these facts it would seem im- do so through the medium of bills drawn by itself, or purchased from others; and in founded on real transactions of trade. extent to which this may be done, and the best means of affecting it, are entitled to the fullest consideration. This has been

in his report. But it was not designed by the Constitution that the Government should assume change. It is indeed authorised to regulate tion of their merchandise. These are operations of trade. They ought to be conduc-The history of these causes and effects, in | ted by those who are interested in them. in culties of other pursuits are encountered by other classes of citizens. Such aid has The present and visible effects of these introduction of the Government of the Gover

January, 1836, being the latest period to indulgence, and the mode of settlement to plished, if it were favored by those most was continued from motives of convenience; will happen in despite of the most salutary leeply interested; and few can doubt that their own interest, as well as the general welfare of the country, would be promoted by leaving such a subject in the hands of those to whom it probably belongs. A system founded on private interest, enterprise, and competition, without the aid of legislative grants or regulations by law, would apidly prosper; it would be free from the nfluence of political agitation, and extend he same exemption to trade itself; and it would put an end to those complaints of neglect, partiality, injustice and oppression, which are the unavoidable results of intererence by the Government, in the proper concerns of individuals. All former attempts on the part of the Government to carry its egislation, in this respect, further that was esigned by the Constitution, have in the end proved injurious, and have served only to convince the great body of the people, nore and more, of the certain dangers of blending private interests with the operations of public business; and there is no which it has now been defeated. A sudden eason to suppose that a repetition of them ow would be more successful.

It cannot be concealed that there exists, n our community, opinions and feelings on the ability to pay its creditors in the curthis subject in direct opposition to each oth- rency they have by law a right to demand. r. A large portion of them, combining This circumstance no fluctuation of comntelligence, activity, and influence, are no ions of trade ought to be assisted by such a reney, and kept in that form by the officers connection; they regard a national bank as of the Treasury. necessary for this purpose, and they are dis-nclined to every measure that does not suspension, at a sacrifice in its amount; tend, sooner or later, to the establishment of such an institution. On the other hand, of the country, and in his own posses majority of the people are believed to be rreconcilably opposed to that measure; they onsider such a concentration of power dangerous to their liberties, and many of them egard it as a violation of the Constitution This collision of opinion has, doubtless caused much of the embarressment to which the constitutional transactions of the cour try have lately been exposed. Bankig has be ome a political topic of the highest interest and trade has suffered in the conflict of par ties. A speedy termination of this state of hings, however desirable, is scarcely to b expected. We have seen for nearly half a entury; that those who advocate a national ank, by whatever motive they may be in luenced, constitute a portion of our com munity too numerous to allow us to hope or an early abandonment of their favorite olan. On the other hand, they must indeed orm an erroneous estimate of the intelli ence and temper of the American people who suppose that they have continued, on light or insufficient grounds, their pers evering opposition to such an institution or that they can be induced by pecuniary pressure, or by any other combination of ircumstances, to surrender principles they

ave so long and so inflexibly maintained. My own views of the subject are unchan They have been repeatedly and uneservedly announced to my fellow-citizens who, with full knowledge of them, conferred pon me the two highest offices of the Gov rnment. On the last of these occasions, felt it due to the people to apprize then listinctly, that, in the event of my elec on, I would not be able to co-operate in he re-establishment of a national ban1. To hese sentiments, I have now only to add the expressions of an increased conviction. hat the re-establishment of such a bank, any form, whilst it would not accomplis the beneficial purposes promised by its adocates, would impair the rightful supremacy of the popular will; injure the character and diminish the influence of our political system; and bring once more into existence concentrated monied power, hostile to the pirit, and threatening the permanency of ur republican institutions.

Local banks have been employed for the eposite and distribution of the revenue, at all times partially, and, on three different ccasions exclusively; first, anterior to the stablishment of the first Bank of the Unied States; secondly, in the interval beween the termination of that institution and the charter of its successor; and thirdly during the limited period which has now so abruptly closed. The cennection thus reon each successive occasion, not withstandng the various measures which were adopted to facilitate or insure its success. On the last occasion, in the year 1833, the employment of the State banks was guarded specially in every way which experience and caution could suggest. Personal security was required for safe-keeping and prompt payment of the monies to be received and full returns of their condition were. from time to time, to be made by the depositories. In the first stages the measur was eminently successful, notwithstanding

the violent opposition of the Bank of the United States, and the unceasing efforts made to overthrow it. The selected banks performed with fidelity, and without any mharrassment to themselves or to the com munity, their engagements to the Governnent, and the system promised to be permanently useful. But when it bec necessary, under the act of June, 1836, to withdraw from them the public money, for the purpose of placing it in additional instiutions, or of transferring it to the States they found it, in many cases, inconvenient to comply with the demands of the Treasury; and numerous and pressing applications vere made for indulgence or relief. As the instalments under the deposite law becan payable, their own embarrassments, and the necessity under which they lay of curtailing their discounts and calling in their debts ncreased the general distress, and contribu ted, with other causes, to hasten the revulsion in which, at length, they, in common

with the other banks, were fatally involved Under these circumstances, it becomes our solemn duty to inquire whether there are not, in any connection between the Government and banks of issue, evils of great magnitude, inherent in its very na ure, and against which no precaution can

effectually guard. Unforeseen in the organization of the Government, and forced on the Treasury by early necessities, the practice of employing banks, was, in truth, from the beginning nore a measure of emergency than of sound policy. When we started into existence as nation, in addition to the burdens of the ew Government, we assumed all the large but honorable load of debt which was the price of our liberty; but we hesitated to weigh down the infant industry of the country by resorting to adequate taxation for the necessary revenue. The facilities of banks, in return for the privileges they equired, were promptly offered, and per-

Treasury; we have no load of national bebt | mulus that calls them into life. ernment, the abundance of our resources, the general harmony which prevails be-tween the different States, and with for-of wisdom again to renew the connection? eign Powers, all enable us now to select the system most consistent with the Constitution, and most conducive to the public banks, it can only be under a conviction that past failures have arisen from accidental, not inherent, defects.

A danger, difficult, if not impossible, to be avoided in such an arrangement, is made loubt sincere in their belief that the opera- revenue had been collected in the legal cur- Treasury shall direct. The citizen whose mowhilst he who kept it in the legal currency pursues, without loss, the current of his business. The Government, placed in the situation of the former, is involved in embarrassments it could not have suffered had t pursued the course of the latter. These embarrassments are, moreover, augmented by those salutary and just laws which forid it to use a depreciated currency, and, y so doing, take from Government the ability which individuals have of accommodating their transactions to such a castastrophe.

A system which can, in a time of profound peace, when there is a large revenue laid by, thus suddenly prevent the applicaion and the use of the money of the people n the manner and for the objects they hav directed, cannot be wise; but who can think without painful reflection, that, under it the same unforeseen events might have be fallen as in the midst of a war, and taken from us, at the moment when most wanted the use of those very means which were treasured up to promote the national welfare and guard our national rights? such embarrassments and to such dangers will this Government be always exposed whilst it takes the moneys raised for, and necessary to, the public service, out of the hands of its own officers, and converts them into a mere right of action against corpo rations entrusted with the possession of Nor can such results be effectually guarded against in such a system, withou nvesting the Executive with a control over the banks themselves, whether State of National, that might with reason be object ted to. Ours is, probably, the only Government in the world that is liable in the man agement of its fiscal concerns, to occurre ces like these. But this imminent risk not the only danger attendant on the su render of the public money to the custod and control of local corporations.—Thoug the object is aid to the Treasury, its effe may be to introduce into the operations of the Government influences the most subtle

ounded on interests the most selfish. The use by the banks, for their own bene fit, of the money deposited with them, ha received the sanction of the Government from the commencement of this connection The money received from the people, in stead of being kept till it is needed for their use, is, in consequence of this authority, a fund, on which discounts are made for the profit of those who happen to be owners of stock in the banks selected as depositories. The supposed and often exaggerated advantages of such a boon will always cause it which the sagacity of interest can suggest. nor foreseen. Thus the banks that thought

suddenly arrives. Unfortunately, too, the evils of the system are not limited to the banks. It stimingly exhibited during the operations of the still being obtained from them as a loan, and returned as a deposite, which they were again at liberty to use, it only passed around

There can be no doubt of the obligation gain at liberty to use, it only passed around the circle with diminished speed.—This of those who are entrusted with the affairs peration could not have been performed, had the funds of the Government gone into the Treasury, to be regularly disbursed, and not into banks, to be loaned out for and ultimately for the people, to decide their own profit, while they were permitted to substitute for it a credit in account.

not to undervalue the benefits of a salutary existed between the Government and banks, credit to any branch of enterprise. The credit bestowed on probity and industry is the just reward of merit, and an honorable incentive to further acquisition. None oppose it who love their country and under stand its welfare. But when it is unduly encouraged-when it is made to inflame the public mind with the temptations of sudden and unsubstantial wealth—when it It will be seen by the report of the Postturns industry into paths that lead sooner or later to disappointment and distress-it be comes liable to censure, and needs correc tion. Far from helping probity and industry, the ruin to which it leads falls most severely on the great laboring classes, who are thrown suddenly out of employment, haps too readily received, by an embarrass-ed Treasury. During the long continuance never intended to enrich them, are deprived five millions: and the loans and discounts of ceived and paid by the Government to enson why our own may not be conducted in ed Treasury. During the long continuance never intended to enrich them, are deprived opinion the banks to three hundred and twenty-four able the Treasury to meet promptly every the same manner, with equal cheapness and of a national debt, and the intervening difin a moment of their only resource.—Abullets.

millions. Between that time and the first demand upon it; to prescribe the terms of safety. Certainly this might be accom- ficulties of a foreign war, the connection ses of credit and excesses of speculation but these causes have long since passed a- laws; no Government perhaps can altogeth-We have no emergencies that make er prevent them; but surely every Governbanks necessary to aid the wants of the ment can refrain from contributing the sti-

Since, therefore, experience has shown, posite a large surplus. No public interest, that to lend the public money to the local therefore, now requires the renewal of a banks is hazardous to the operations of the connection that circumstances have dissolv- Government, at least of doubtful benefit to ed. The complete organization of our Gov- the institutions themselves, and productive of disastrous derangement in the business

It is true that such an agency is in many respects convenient to the Treasury, but it is not indispensable. A limitation of the welfare. Should we, then, connect the expenses of the Government to its actual Treasury for a fourth time with the local wants, and of the revenue to those expenses, with convenient means for its prompt application to the purposes fo which it was raised, are the objects which we should seek to accomplish. The collection, safekeeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public money can, it is believed, be well managed by officers of the Government .act of the banks intrusted with the funds of the people, deprives the Treasury, without fault or agency of the Government, of the ability to a superior of the conducted solely by them; neither Natural Conducted Solely Solely Conducted Solely Conduc tional nor State banks, when employed, being required to do more than keep it safely while in their custody, and transfer and pay merce could have produced, if the public it in such portions and at such times as the

Surely banks are not more able than the Government to secure the money in their possession against accident, violence, or fraud. The assertion that they are so, must assume that a vault in a bank is stronger than a vault in the Treasury; and that directors, cashiers, and clerks, not selected by the Government, nor under its control, are more worthy of confidence than officers selected from the people and responsible to the Government; officers bound by official oaths and bonds for a faithful performance of their duties, and constantly subject to the supervision of Congress.

The difficulties of transfer, and the aid heretofore rendered by banks, have been less than is usually supposed. The actual accounts show that by far the larger portion of payments is made within short or convenient distances from the places of collection and the whole number of warrants issued at the Treasury in the year 1834-a year, the results of which will it is believed afford a safe test for the future—fell short of five thousand, or an avarage of less than one daily for each state; in the City of New York they did not average more than two a day, and at the city of Washington only four.

The difficulties heretofore existing are, moreover, daily lessened by an increase in the cheapness and facility of communication; and it may be asserted with confidence, that the necessary transfers, as well as the safekeeping and disbursements of the public moneys, can be with safety and convenience accomplished through the agencies of Treasury officers. This opinion has been, in some degree, confirmed by actual experience since the discontinuance of the banks as fiscal agents, in May last; a period which, from the embarrassments in commercial intercourse, presented obstacles as great as any that may be hereafter apprehended.

The manner of keeping the public money since that period, is fully stated in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. That officer also suggests the propriety of assigning, by law, certain additional duties to existing establishments and officers, which, with the modifications and safeguards referred to by him, will, he thinks, enable the department to continue to perform this branch of the public service, without any material addition either to their number or to the present expense. The extent of the business to be transacted has already been stated; and in respect to the amount of money with which the officers employed would be entrusted at any one time, it appears that, assuming a balance of five millions to be at all times kept in the Treasury, and the whole of it left in the hands of the collectors and receivers, the proportion of each would not exceed an average of thirty thousand dollars; but that, deducting one million for to be sought for with avidity. I will not the use of the mint, and assuming the rencident to it is to be conferred; whether one-half of the present number of officers the selection and control be trusted to Con- a supposition deemed more likely to corresgress or to the Fxecutive, either will be pond with the fact-the sum in the hands of subjected to appeals made in every form each would still be less than the amount of most of the bonds now taken from the re-The banks, under such a system, are stim- ceivers of public money. Every apprehenulated to make the most of their fortunate | sion, however, on the subject, either in resacquisition; the deposites are treated as an increase of capital; loans and circulation ful discharge of these fiscal transactions, are rashly augmented; and, when the pub- may, it appears to me, be effectually remolic exigencies require a return, it is attend- | ved by adding to the present means of the ed with embarrassments not provided for, Treasury the establishment by law, at a few important points, of offices for the deposite themselves most fortunate when the public and disbursement of such portions of the unds were received, find themselves most public revenue as cannot, with obvious safeembarrassed when the season of payment ty and convenience, be left in the possession of the collecting officers until paid over by them to the public creditors. Neither the amounts retained in their hands, nor ulates a general rashness of enterprise, and those deposited in the offices, would, in an aggravates the fluctuations of commerce ordinary condition of the revenue, be larger and the currency. This result was strik- in most cases, than those often under the control of disbursing officers of the Army late deposite system, and especially in the and Navy, and might be made entirely safe. purchases of public lands. The order which by requiring such securities, and exercising such controling supervision, as Congress and silver in such purchases greatly check- may by law prescribe. The principal offied, but could not altogether prevent, the cers whose appointments would become ne-evil. Specie was indeed more difficult to cessary under this plan, taking the largest be procured than the notes which the banks number suggested by the Secretary of the could themselves create at pleasure; but Treasury, would not exceed ten; nor the additional expenses, at the same estimate,

of government, to conduct them with as little cost to the nation as is consistent with whether the benefits to be derived from keeping our fiscal concerns a part, and se-In expressing these sentiments, I desire vering the connection which has hitherto offer sufficient advantages to justify the necessary expenses. If the object to be accomplished is deemed important to the future welfare of the country, I cannot allow myself to believe that the addition to the public expenditure, of comparatively so small an amount as will be necessary to ef-

> master General, herewith communicated, that the fiscal affairs of that Department. have been successfully conducted since May last, upon the principle of dealing only in the legal curreucy of the United States, and that it needs no legislation to maintain its credit, and facilitate the management of its concerns; the existing laws being, in the pinion of that officer, ample for those ob-

for a season, and increased services required every system, but they will be greatly lessened in the progress of its operations. object to any appeals or animadversions on the subject, which are consistent with facts, and evince a proper respect for the intelligence of the people. If a Chief Magistrate such a point, I can truly say, that to me withdrawal from the Executive, to the in the custody and disbursement of the public revenue: not that I would shrink from any responsibility cast upon me by the duties of my office, but because it is my firm no degree promoted by the possession of any patronage not actually necessary to the performance of those duties. But under our present form Government, the intervention of the Executive officers in the custody and disbursement of the public money seems to be unavoidable; and before it can be admitted that the influence and power of the Exccutive would be be increased by dispensing with the agency of banks, the nature of that intervention n such an agency must be carefully regarded, and a comparison The revenue can only be collected by

officers appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. The public moneys in the first instance, must, therefore, in all cases, pass through hands selected by the Executive. Other officers appointed in the same way, or, as in some cases, by the President alone, must also be entrusted with them drawn for the purpose of disbursement. It is thus seen that, even when the banks are employed, the public funds must twice pass through the hands of the Executive officers: Besides this the head of the Treasury Department, who also holds his office at the pleasure of President, and some other officers of the same departmen, must necessarily be invested with more or less power in the selection, continuance and supervision, of the banks that may be employed. The question is then narrowed to the single point, whether, in the intermediate stage between the collection and disbursement of the public money, the agency of banks is necessary to avoid a dangerous extension of the patronge and influence of the Executive? But it is clear that the connection of the Executive with powerful moneyed institutions, capable of ministering to the interests of the men in points where they are most accessible to corruption, is less liable to abuse, than his constitutional agency in the appointment and control of the few public officers required by the proposed plan? Will the public money, when in their hands, be necessa rily exposod to any improper interferance on the part of the Executive? May it not be hoped that the prudent fear of public jealousy and disapprobation, in a matter so peculiarly exposed to them, will deter him from any such interferance, even if higher motives be found inoperative. May not Congress so regulate, by law, supervision and publicity, as to prevent the possibility of any serious abuse on the part of the Executive? and is there equal room for such supervision and publicity in a connection with the banks, acting under the shield of corporate immunities, and conducted by persons irresponsible to the Government and the people? It is believed that a considerate and candid investigation of these questions will result in the conviction, that the proposed plan is for less liable to objection on the score of the ducted by persons irresponsible to the far less liable to objection, on the score of Executive patronage and control, than any bank agency that has been, or can be, de-With these views, I leave to Congress the

measures necessary to regulate, in the present emergency, the safe keeping and transfer of the public moneys. In the performance of my constitutional duty, I have stated to them, without reserve, the result of my own reflections. The subject is of great importance; and one on which we can scarcely expect to be as united in sentiment as we are in interest. It deserves a full and free discussion, and cannot fail to be benefitted by a dispassionate comparison of opinions. Well aware myself of the duty of reciprocal concession among the co-ordinate branches of the Government, I can promise a reasonable spirit of

is true that bank notes and the state of the free state of the first o

from the public functionaries; such are u- Treasury. In admitted deviation from the sually incident to the commencement of law, at the same period, and under the same connected with the custody and disburse- sole ground on which the practice, thus comment of the public money, are topics on menced, was then, or has since, been justiwithout a murmur to the unequal taxation and multiplied evils of which such a course was productive. With the war, this indulmay be allowed to speak for himself, on gence ceased, and the banks were obliged again to redeem their notes in gold and silnothing would be more acceptable, than the ver. The Treasury, in accordance with previous practice, continued to dispense with greatest practical extent, of all the concern the currency required by the act of 1789, and took the notes of banks in full confidence of their being paid in specie on demand, and Congress, to guard against the slightest viobelief that its capacity for usefulness is in lation of this principle, have declared, by law, that if notes are paid in the transactions of

diately given to prevent the reception into the Treasury of any thing but gold and silver or its equivalent; and every practicable arrangement was made to preserve the public must be instituted between its extent in faith, by similar or equivalent payments to the public creditors. The revenue from lands had been for some time substantially so collected, under the order issued by the directions of my predecessor. The effects of that order had been so salutary, and its forecast in egard to the increasing insecurity of bank aper had become so apparent, that, even beore the catastrophe, I had resolved not to in-

erfere with its operation. Congress is now to decide whether the revenue shall continue to be so collected or not. The receipts into the Treasury, of bank notes, not redeemed in specie on demand, will not, I presume, be sanctioned. It would lestroy, without the excuse of war or public distress, that equality of imports, and identity of commercial regulation, which lie at the foundation of our Confederacy, and would offer to each State a direct temptation to increase its foreign trade, by depreciating the currency received for duties in its ports .--Such a proceeding would also, in a great degree, frustrate the policy, so highly cherished, of infusing into our circulation a larger proportion of the precious metals; a policy, the wisdom of which none can doubt, though there may be different opinions as to the extent to which it should be carried. Its results have been already too auspicious, and its success is too closely interwoven with the future prosperity of the country, to permit us for a moment to contemplate its abandonment .-We have seen, under its influence, our specie augmented beyond eighty millions; our coinage increased so as to make that of gold amount between August, 1834, and December, 1836, to ten million of dollars; exceeding the whole coinage at the mint during the thirty-one previous years. The prospect of further improvement continued without abatement, until the moment of the suspension of specie payments. This policy has now indeed been suddenly checked, but is still far from being overthrown. Amidst all conflicting theories. one position is undeniable: the precious metals will invariably disappear when there ceases to be a necessity for their use, as a circulating medium. It was in strict accordance with this truth, that whilst, in the month of May last, they were every where seen, and were current for all ordinary purposes, they disappeared from circulation the

of paper, and, in many cases, of the worst description. Already are the bank notes now in circulation greatly depreciated, and they fluctuate in value between one place and another; thus diminishing and making uncertain the worth of property and the price of labor, and failing to subserve, except at a heavy loss, the purpose of business. With each succeeding day the metallic currency decreases; by some it is hoarded in the natural fear, that once parted with it cannot be replaced; while by others it is diverted from its more legitimate uses, for the sake of gain. Should Congress sanction this condition of things, by making irredeemable paper money receivable in payment of public dues, a temporary check to a wise and salutary policy will, in all pro-

bability, be converted into its absolute des-

Expression, and increased services required from the public functionaries; such are usually incident to the commencement of every system, but they will be greatly lessend in the progress of its operations. The power and influence supposed to be connected with the custody and disbursement of the public money, are topics on which the mind is naturally, and, with propriety, peculiarly sensitive.—Much has been said on them, in reference to the proposed separation of the Government from banking institutions; and surely no one can object to any appeals or animadversions or in reality, for the individual who receives them may, at his option, substitute the specie for them; ne takes them from convenience or choice. When they are not so redeemed, it will scarcely be contended that their receipt and payment, by a public officer, should be permitted, though none deny that right to an individual; if it were, the effect would be most injurious to the public, since their officer could make none of those arrangements to meet or guard against the depreciation, which an individual is at liberty to do. Nor can inconvenience to the community be alleged as an abjection to such a regulation. Its object and motive are their convenience and welfare. gulation. Its object and motive are their convenience and welfare.

If, at a moment of simultaneous and unexpected suspension by the banks, it adds something to the many embarrassments of that proceeding, yet these are far overbalanced by its direct tendency to produce a wider circulation of gold and silver, to increase the safety of bank paper, to improve the general currency, and thus to prevent altogether such occurrences, and the other and far greater evils that attend them.

that if notes are paid in the transactions of the Government, it must be under such circumstances as to enable the holder to convert them into specie without depreciation or delay.

Of my own duties under the existing laws, when the banks suspended specie payments, I could not doubt. Directions were immediately given to prevent the reception into

maintain a broader and safer pass for currency. That the banks would thus be rendered more sound, and the community more safe, cannot admit of a doubt.

The foregoing views, it seems to me, do but fairly carry out the provisions of the Federal Constitution in relation to the currency, as far as relates to the public revenue. At the time that instrument was framed, there were but three or four banks in the United States; and had the extension of the banking system, and the eyils growing out of it, banking system, and the extension of the banking system, and the evils growing out of it, been foreseen, they would probably have been specially guarded against. The same policy which led to the prohibition of bills of credit by the States, would, doubtless, in that event, have also in-States, would, doubtless, in that event, have also interdicted their issue as a currency in any other form. The Constitution, however, contains no such prohibition; and since the States have exercised for nearly half a century, the power to regulate the business of banking, it is not to be expected that it will be abandoned. The whole matter is now under discussion before the proper tribunal—the people of the States. Never before has the public mind been so thoroughly awakened to a proper sense of its importance; never has the subject, in all its bearings, been submitted to so searching an inquiry. It would be distrusting the intelligence and virtue of the people to doubt the speedy and efficient adoption of such measures of reform as the public good demands. All that can rightfully be done by the Federal Government to promote the accomplishment of that important object, will, ne accomplishment of that important object, will, ithout doubt, be performed.

In the mean time, it is our duty to provide all the

remedies against a depreciated paper currency which the Constitution enables us to afford. The Treasury Department, on several former occasions, has sug-gested the propriety and importance of a uniform ther bankers. Through the instrumentality of ther bankers. Through the instrumentality of a law, a salutary check may doubtless be imposed on the issues of paper money, and effectual emedy given to the citizen in a way at once equal all parts of the Union, and fully authorized by

in the payment of bonds for duties, has been already mentioned. Seeing that the immediate enforcement of these obligations would subject a large and highly respectable portion of our citizens to great sacrifices, and believing that a temporary postponement could be made without detriment to other inment-could be made without detrined to other in-terests, and with increased certainty of ultimate payment, I did not hesitate to comply with the re-quest that was made of me. The terms allowed are, to the full extent, as liberal as any that are to be found in the practice of the Executive Depart-ment. It remains for Congress to decide whether a further restrongement may and with propriets be

ment. It remains for Congress to decide whether a further postponement may not with propriety be allowed, and, if so, their legislation upon the subjects respectfully invited.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will exhibit the condition of these debts; the extent and effect of the present indulgence; the probable result of its further extension on the state of the Treasury and every other fact necessary to a full consideration of the subject. Similar information is communicated in regerd to such depositories of the public moneys as are indebted to the Government, in order that Congress may also adopt the proper measures in regard to them.

The receipts and expenditures for the first half of the year, and an estimate of those for the residue, will be laid before you by the Secretary of the Treasury. In his report of December last, it was estimated that the current receipts would fall short of the expenditures by about three millions of dollars. It will be seen that the difference will be much greater. This is to be attributed not only to the occurrence of greater pecuniary embarrass ments in the languages.

six millions, the amount which was asked for in the estimates then submitted. The sum necessary for the service of the year beyond the probable receipts, and the amount which it was intended should be reserved in the Treasury at the commencement of the year, will be about six millions. If the whole of the reserved balance be not at once applied to the current expenditures, but four millions be still kept in the Treasury, as seems most expedient, for the uses of the mint. and to meet contingencies, the sum needed will be ten millions.

In making this estimate, the receipts are calculated on the supposition of some further extension of the indulgence granted in the payment of bonds for duties, which will affect the amount of the revenue for the present year to the extent of two and a half millions.

It is not proposed to procure the required amount by loans or increased taxation. There are now in the Treasury nine millions three hundred and sixty seven thousand two hundred and fourteen dollars, directed by the act of the 23d of June, 1836, to be deposited with the States in October next. This sum, if so deposited, will be subject, under the law, to be recalled, if needed, to defray existing appropriations; and asit is now evident that the whole, or the principal part of it, will be wanted for that purpose, it appears most proper that the deposites should be withheld. Until the amount can be collected from the banks, Treasury notes may be temporarily issued, to be gradually redeemed as it is received.

citizens or organized associations. It is operations were to be directed for the benefit of any one class, equivalent layors must, in justice, be extended to the rest; and the attempt to bestow such favors with an equal hand, or even to select those who should most deserve them, would never be successful. All communities are apt to look to Government for too much. Even in our own country, where its powers and duties are so strictly limited, we are prone to do so, especially at periods of sudden embarrassment and distress. But this ought not to be. The framers of our excellent Constitution, and the people who approved it with calm and sagacious deliberation, acted at the time on a sounder principle. They wisely judged that the less Government interferes with private pursuits, the better for the general prosperity. It is not its legitimate object to make men rich, or ta repair, by direct grants of money or legislation in favor of particular pursuits, losses not incurred in the public service. This would be substantially to use the property of some for the benefit of others. But its real duty—that duty, the performance of which makes a good everyment the most precious of human bles. duty—that duty, the performance of which makes a good government the most precious of human bles-sings—is to enact and enforce a system of general laws commensurate with, but not exceeding, the objects of its establishment; and to leave every cit-izen and every interest to reap, under its benign pro-tection, the rewards of virtue, industry, and pru-

ence.
I cannot doubt that on this, as on all similar occaions, the Federal Government will find its agency
most conductive to the security and happiness of the ecople, when limited to the exercise of its conceded nowers. In never assuming, even for a well meant bject, such powers as were not designed to be con-erred upon it, we shall in reality do most for the reneral welfare. To avoid every unnecessary in-erference with the pursuits of the citizens, will sesult in more benefit than to adopt measures which could only assist limited interests, and are eagerly. could only assist limited interests, and are eagerly, but perhaps naturally, sought for, under the pressure of temporary circumstances. If, therefore, I refrain from suggesting to Congress any specific plan for regulating the exchanges of the country; relieving mercantile embarrassments, or interfering with the ordinary operations of foreign or domestic commerce; it is from a conviction that such measures are not within the constitutional province of the General Government; and that their adoption would not promote the real and permanent welfare of those they might be designed to aid.

The difficulties and distresses of the times, though unquestionably great, are limited in their extent, and cannot be regarded as affecting the permanent prosperity of the nation. Arising, in a great degree, from the transactions of foreign and domestic commerce, it is upon them that they have chiefly fallen. The great agricultural interest has, in many parts of the country, suffered comparatively little; and, as if Providence intended to display the munificence of its goodness at the moment of our greatest needs and in direct contrast to the evils occasion.

and, as if Providence intended to display the munificence of its goodness at the moment of our greatest need, and in direct contrast to the evils occasioned by the way wardness of man, we have been blessed throughout our extened territory with a season of general health and of uncommon fruitfulness. The proceeds of our great staples will soon furnish the means of liquidating debts at home and abroad; and contribute equally to the revival of commercial activity, and the restoration of commercial receiption.

The banks, established avowedly for its support eriving their profits from it, and resting under ob gations to it which cannot be overlooked, will fee under such circumstances as we have lately witnessed, could not be other than a temporary measure; and we can scarcely err in believing that the period must soon arrive when all that are solvent will redeem their issues in gold and silver. Dealings a broad naturally depend on resources and prosper ity at home. If the debt of our merchants has ac cumulated, or their credit is impaired, these ar ductuations always incident to extensive or extra-vagant mercantile transactions. But the ultimate security of such obligations does not admit of ques-tion. They are guarantied by the resources of a country, the fruits of whose industry afford the abun-dant means of ample liquidation, and by the evident interest of every merchant to sustain a credit, hith-erto high, by promulty applying these means for erto high, by promptly applying these means its preservation.

I deeply regret that events have occured which require me to ask your consideration of such serious topics. I could have wished that, in making my first communication to the assembled represent tatives of my country, I had nothing to dwell upo but the history of her unalloyed prosperity. Since it is otherwise, we can only feel more deeply the responsibility of the respective trusts that have been confided to us, and, under the pressure of dificulties, unite in invoking the guidance and aid the Supreme Ruler of nations, and in laboring with the supreme resolution, to arrecome the difficulties had been considered to the supreme that the supreme the difficulties had been considered to the supreme that the supreme the difficulties had been considered to the supreme the difficulties had been considered to the supreme the difficulties had been considered to the supreme that the supreme the difficulties had been considered to the suprementation of the

patriotism no emergency is too severe, and who are sure never to desert a public functionary honestly laboring for the public good. It seems just that they should receive, without delay, any aid in their embarrassments which your deliberations can afford.
Coming directly from the midst of them, and knowing the course of events in every section of our country, from you may best be learned as well the extent and nature of these embarrassments, as the

tain you, at present, longer than may be demanded by the special objects for which you are convened. To them, therefore, I have confined my communication, and, believing it will not be your own wish to extend your deliberations beyond them. I reserve till the usual period of your annual meeting, that general information on the state of the Union which the Constitution resilies when the constitution were the property of the constitution when the property of t general information on the general information on the which the Constitution requires me to give.

M. VAN BUREN.

WASHINGTON, 5th Sept. 1837.

LEXUNGTON.

THURSDAY,.....SEPT.....14,..... 1837

We have no room, if we had the inclination for comments upon the most excellent Message of President Van Buren, which was issued in an Extra from this office on Monday last, and which is now published in the Gazette for preservation. We could not strengthen the views taken by the President by any remarks of ours. The slanders heaped upon him by the opposition, that his course was never disclosed by his writings, are fully answered by the message, for we have never read a more decisive document: and all we ask, is a close reading of the message, and a candid deliberation on the matters contained therein. We are fully satisfied that a severance of the United States from all banks, and of the several States from all banks, would more certainly prevent over issues by those monied monopolies, than a Bank of the United States with any amount of capital.

We are obliged to defer announcing the premiums awarded at the Stock Fair, till our next. CONGRESS .-- Mr. Polk, of Tennesse, was

elected Speaker on the first ballot, having received 116 votes-Mr. Bell, 103, and 5 scatter-Mr. Franklin, Clerk by 146 votes. Mr. Allen, Printer to the House, on the 11th ballot—Gales & Seaton's friends having gone to him, to defeat the election of Blair & Rives.

In the Senate, Mr. Hayne was elected Sergeant at Arms, and Mr. Weir doorkeeper. Mr. Clay, on a motion to print the Message, thought proper to attack the President in something of his usual style, regretting that possessing such views, the President should

The Secretary of War has notified the Governor of this State, that he need expect no call for troops to serve in Florida. This has give rise to much vituperation on the part of certain Whig Editors, who consider it fortunate that the call was withdrawn, as they seem to think it would not have been complied with. Whig gy as we know Kentucky to be, we are unwilling to acknowledge her want of chivalry and

A meeting of the Students of Morrison College, on Mouday, Sept. 11th, 1837, ROBERT P. HUNT, having been called to the chair and JOHN W. Scott appointed Secretary, the following presumble and search treasures. preamble and resolutions were unanimously

Whereas the Rev. Thomas W. Coit has ten-

dered his resignation as President of Transylva-nia University—therefore, Resolved, that a committee consisting of Messrs. Hull, Skillman, John Allan, Walter, and Wallace, be appointed to express to him our high regard and esteem for him as a gentle-And whereas, an Editor of the Lexington In-

telligencer, in noticing the above resignation, has remarked that "since Dr. Coit has resigned, he friends of the institution may now expect it o prosper," therefore

Resolved, That we consider his remarks unast, ungenerous, uncalled for, the result of a alignant and debased spirit, and intended for he gratification of a personal pique.

Resolved, That the foregoing proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and that he Editors of the Observer & Reporter and Kentuchy Gazette be requested to give them a place in their papers. The meeting then adplace in their papers. The meeting then a ourned. R. P. HUNT, Chairman. JOHN W. SCOTT, Secretary.

Departed this life, at the residence of her son, the Hon. Thomas M. Hickey, in this city, on Monday the 11th inst, MRS. SARAH J. HICKEY, consort of Mr. Simon Hickey, in per 71st year. The deceased was a native of her 71st year. The deceased was a native of Virginia, and emigrated to Lexington, in the family of her father, the late Francis McDermot, in the year 17.9. This city was then a mere block-house, surrounded by a wildnerness, infested by wild beasts and savage men. She in all its vicissitudes of fortune, and was, at the flourishing and populous city, commenced and built up under her eyes. She was raised in the faith of the Church of England; but from conviction she embraced the communion of the an-cient religion of her forefathers—the Roman Catholic Church—into which she was received more than thirty years ago, by the instrument-ality of that venerable and distinguished minister, the Rev. Stephen Theodore Badin; of which church she ever afterwards continued an which church she ever afterwards continued an exemplary, pious, and taithful member. In her last illness she had all the spiritual assistance and consolations of the Christian religion, under the ministry of her enlightened and worthy pastor, the Rev. Edward McMahon, and she died in the confident hope of immortal hap she died in the conndent nope of immortal nap-piness, through the merits of her Redeemer, Je-sus Christ. She lived to witness the veneration of her posterity to the third generation, and her name and virtues will abide in their hearts and memories forever, and be transmitted to their offspring as a rich bequest. T.

DIED -- at his residence in Fayette county, or the 27th., of Congestive Fever, CAFT. ROD-HAMNEALE.

At a meeting of the Officers of the 10th Regit Kentucky Militia, upon motion of Adjutant D. L Price, and seconded by Major G. W. C. Graves, the following preamble and resolutions

WHEREAS, it has pleased Almighty God to call from amongst us our much esteemed friend and fellow officer, Capt. RODHAM NEALE, Resolved, therefore, That we deeply deplored is untimely departure, and that in his death we truly say we have lost a valuable citizen, levoted friend, and gallant young officer. Resolved, That it is our united opinion that in his death we have sustained an irreparable loss,

and that we truly sympathise with his afflicted Resolved, That as a manifestation of the high

egard which we have entertained for his ines-imable worth, we will wear a badge of mouru-

mable worth, we will wear a badge of mourung upon our left arm for sixty days.

Resolved, That a letter of Condolence bewritten to his bereaved widow.

Resolved, That the Editors of the papers in
Lexington he requested to publish the foregoing
premable and resolutions.

STREETER'S LIST OF DRAWINGS OF Class 34, for 1837

25, 19, 47, 48, 30, 29, 59, 61, 5, 74, 49. A. S. STREETER, Next door to the city Library.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY - Class E. To be drawn Sept 23d, 1837,-15 drawn num-CAPITALS. 35,295 dolls! 10,515 dolls! 5,000 dolls! 4,000

dolls! \$3,000! \$2,500! \$2,350! \$2,000! ,750! \$1,00! \$1,500! \$1,400! \$1,300! \$1,250! \$1,200! and \$1,750! \$1,00! 50 PRIZES OF \$1,000! In this Lottery there are 33,305 Prizes, amounting to \$540,200.

Tickets-Ten Dollars-Halves \$5-Quarters \$2 50. A. S. STREETER, Lexington, Sept. 14, 1837, -37-tds

blers, Bottles, Decanters, Jars and W dow Glass,

20 barrels MOLASSES,

200 bags Havana, Rio & Java COFFEE,

125 boxes G. P. Imperial TEA,

104 chests (very superior) do.,

50 boxes sup. Honeydew Cavendish Tobac
10 half pipes Cognic Brandy,

3 barrels old Peach do

5 pipes GIN,

Madeira, Teneriffe, Sherry, Port, & Sw by &c.

e Boots-very heavy roof Boots, s' Shoes,—assorted -assorted for Coun-Ne BR & CASES
vy best
ns' Calf
ggans,

PUBLIC SALE OF CHAUMIERE,

LYING IN JESSAMINE COUNTY: One of the handsomest improved Places in Kentucky

The undersigned being about to remove to the "Far West," will on THURSDAY OCTO-BER 10, 1837,

DROCEED to sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder, one of the most valuable Tracts of Land in the State. The tract now offered for sale, is well known to the public as the celebrated Chaumiere des Prairies of the late Colonel Meade: whether for its advantages as regards its location, being only 8½ miles from Lexington, and 1½ miles from the Nicholasville Turnpike, or for the quality of the soil, timber, and water, it cannot be suppassed in the State. The Tract contains

400 ACRES,

Well Improved, and can be seen by any person disposed to purche at any time previous to the sale.

There will be also sold at the same time Horses, Hogs, Cattle, Sleep, Wheat, Corn, Hemp in stack, and Farming Utensils of every description: also,—HOUSE & KITCHEN FURNITURE.

If deemed necessary, the land can be sold in two pieces of about 334 acres, and 64 acres. Each piece being well improved with necessary buildings, &c. for a family. Also will be sold, 600 Acres in Ohio County, on Lewis

reck, 5 miles from the town of Hartford. Terms of Sale. For the Land-one third ash in hand, the remainder in one and two years without interest, if punctually paid, a lien being retained on the Lund. For the other articles-\$10 and under, cash in hand; over that amount 12 months credit, notes with approved security will be required. The sale will commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. and the Land will be sold precisely at 1 o'clock, P. M. WM. ROBARDS.

September 15th, 1837 .- 37-3t.

PUBLIC SALE. ILL be sold at Public Sale on the 2d day of October next, at Versailes, in Wood-ord county,

A VALUABLE FARM.

Containg 316 Acres, (belonging to the Estate of JOHN PARKER deceased,) within 3 miles of Versailles, near Clear-creek Meeting House. Any person wishing to see the Farm will call on Mr. C. JONES who lives on the premises, TERMS OF SALE—One third of the purchase noney will be required on the first day of March next, when possession will be given; the alance in 3 equal payments.

JOHN PARKER, WILLIAM L. TODD. September 12, 1837.—37-3t.

NEW GOODS: NEW GOODS!

Hunter, Hale & Harper, (Successors to Hawkins, Morrison and Hunter,) AVE commenced receiving at their Store Rooms, No. 48, Main street, their Fall

Importain of American, English, and French, Staple

AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Comprising a general and very desirable assortment, for the present and approaching seasons A good stock of COLERAIN IRISH LINENS. We invite an early call from purchasers, be-lieving that we can please them in GOODS and PRICES.

Н. Н. & Н. September 12, 1837.-37-1m.

Fine Kentucky Jeans.

E keep constantly on hand, for sale by the Piece or at Retail, McFadin's superior MERINO WOOL JEANS. We wish to purchase 4000 Yards COARSE HEAVY MIXED JEANS. 5000 paris large

HUNTER, HALE & HARPER. Lexington Sept. 12, 1837.—37-1m.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

N pursuance of a Resolution adopted by the Mayor and Council of Louisville, designatng the 2d Monday in October next as the time of meeting of the Stockholders of the Lexington and Ohio Rail Road Company. Notice is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Stockholders of said Company, will be held on that lay, at their office in Lexington, for the purpose of taking into consideration all subjects relat-ing to the affairs of the Company that may be submitted to them. By order of the Board, A O. NEWTON,

Secretary & Treasurer, Lex. & Ohio
Rail Road Company.

Administrators Sale

N SATURDAY, September 30, 1837, will be sold at the resid ton, three miles from Lexington, on the Winchester Turnpike, the Personal Estate of William K. Clugston, deceased, consisting of

1 Young NEGRO MAN, do do WOMAN, and two CHILDREN. HORSES, 1 MULE, BEDS, &c. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, a, m., on a

redit of vine months, for all sums over Five Dollars, bond and approved security required. GEORGE CLUGSTON, Adm'r. Sept. 14, 1837. -37-3t Observer and Rep. insert 3t

FAYETTE COUNTY, Sct.

AKEN UP by James Brock, living 6 miles from Lexington, near the Versailles road, one ton, near the Versailles road, one SORREL MARE, 4 or 5 years old, about 15½ hands high, blaze face, a small white spot on the right jaw, long mane and tail, walks and trots well, shod all round, had a leather strap round her neck—appraised by B. Blunt and Jer. Murphy, jr. to \$120, before me this 26th day of August, 1837.

D. BRADFORD, jp
Copy—att.

J. C. Rodas, clk. fc c

RUN AWAY. RUN AWAY.

BOUT the 15th of August, my negro man, named BEN, was sent by the stage to Lexington, from the Blue Licks, but has not yet reported himself to me. I will give Ten Dollars as a reward to any person who will deliver him to me, or to Mr. Thomas B. Megowan, the Jailor at Lexington, and all reasonable expenses will be paid. Ben is about 50 years of age, pretty well known in the neighborhood of Lexington, upwards of six feet high, broad shouldered stout man, head a little gray, he is clothed with stout Jeans, and

feet high, broad shouldered stout man, head a little gray, he is clothed with stout Jeans, and flanel shirts, he is a hemp hackler, has a wife at the Blue Licks but is in the babit of visiting at the widow Mc'llvain's & the other free negroes in her neighborhood. & the other formation in the neighborhood. Cl. Edit ENTISMITH.

VALUABLE AND TRIED PATENT MEDICINES.

TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA;

UPERIOR to any other preperation of the kind in use, and recommended by the highest testimonials as a remedy in all Scrofulous, Rheumatic and Syphilitic diseases, Cuta-

neous Affections, &c.

BLOODGOOD'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH; A specific in Dyspensia and all disorders of the digestive organs, and a general restorative in weak and dibilitated habits, caused by previous disease of the stomach and bowels.

NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT;

An invaluable remedy for Sprains, Bruise Fresh Cuts, &c.
MUNTAGUE'S BALM;

A cure for the Tooth Ache, and a preventative of decay in the teeth. A supply of the above mentioned Medicines kept always on hand and for sale by
S. C. TROTTER.

At his Drug Store, Cheapside, Lex., Ky.

And at the Drug Store of Geo. W. Norton, Main street.

August 3, 1837.-31-tf.

BIBLE DEPOSITORY.

THE Public are respectfully informed that a Permanent Depository for the sale of Bibles of the various descriptions by the American Bible Society, has been opened in Short Street in this City. two doors below the Post Office, where they will be furnished to purchasers at the Society's prices in New York, with the exception of the finer bound copies on which there is laid the additional charge of cost and carriage from

The following are at present in Store, viz: Quarto Bibles, in various paper & binding \$2 85 to \$10 50.
Royal Octavo Reference Bibles, \$2, to \$7 50 Plainly bound Octavo Bibles, \$1,25.

Duodecimo Reference Bibles, 80 cts to \$1,314.

Common Duodecimo Bibles, in quantities, at 50 to 85 cents. Fine pocket Bibles, at \$1, to \$2 50. Testaments in common and fine binding, at 15

to 564 cents.

ALSO—For sale at the Depository, a supply of the TRAC I'S of the American Tract Socie-ty, and many publications of the American Sunday School Union, which will be furnished to Societies and individuals, at the New York

EDWARD F. BERKLEY, Agent for Lexington and Vicinity.

Bible Society

Lexington, july 26, 1837 34-8t

55th Notice!

PERSONS who know themselves, when they see this, to be indebted to the subscribers, are respectfully but earnestly solicited to call and settle their accounts and notes. We mean

those that are due.

OREAR & BERKLEY.

Lexington. June 10,1837.—24-tf.

LAW NOTICE.

NIY Clients are informed, that in the ca-ses generally which I was engaged in the Court of Appeals, and Woodford and Jassamine Circuit Courts, I will be repre sented by AARON K. WOOLLEY, Esq who will close my engagements in those courts.

My cases in the Fayette Circuit Court will be attended to by my late partner Henny
Homeners, Esq. and by Aaron K Woolle
and Manison C. Joneson, Esqs. in those i
which they were not engaged against me. DANL MAYES.

Lexington, March, 4, 1837 10--tf

Public Sale.

WILL offer at Public Auction, on Friday the 15th day of Sept. next, my late resi dence in the city of Lexington, situated on the Curds road (Main-Cross Street) just within the City limits, with 10 Acres of ground attached thereto, binding on Longwood Avenue, and fronting about 40 poles on said road, which is about being McAdamised, the road having been put under contract a few days since. buildings are of brick, commodious and new.

Also -22 Acres of Land adjoining same, di-

Sale to take place on the premises, commening at half-past 2 o'clock, P. M. Terms liberal and made known on the day of sale.

I will also sell at Private Sale, "LONG-WOOD," my present residence adjoining the above, connecting with the Curds road by an avenue 60 feet wide by 44 poles in length, and binding on Merino Street on the north, containing 17 or 18 agrees—on which is perhaps the best selection of young fruit trees in the State, just beginning to bear—together with a great variety of Evergreens, Shrubbery, &c. &c.—Either of the above Places are worthy of the pleasant and healthy residence in the City .-Such property is seldom put in market—but contemplating a removal to the "far west," I will sell Longwood on accommodating terms, if application is made on or before the 15th Sept.,—if sold by that day. I will dispose of 20 acres of Corn in the field, together with my stock of Cattle, Hogs, &c., on the said day at Auction. If Longwood is not sold privately, by or on that day, it will no longer be in marke and I will content myself with the sale of the

first named property.

JAMES L. HICKMAN. Ang. 31, 1837.-35-td.

THOSE persons having unsettled accounts with Mr J. T. FRAZER, are respectfully requested to present them for settlement.—
Those indebted to him in notes or accounts,
which are due, are respectfully informed that if not paid, suits will be brought the ensuing Sep-

W. C. BELL, Assignee. Lexington, Aug. 19, 1837.—34-1m

SELLING OFF AT COST

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! A RE now offering at the Store of J. T. FRAZER, Marble Front, Main street, Lexington, out of one of the Largest Stocks of Goods,

LAFGEST STOCKS OF GOODS,

IN THE CITY!

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETTS,
BOMBAZINES, BOMBAZETTS, MERINOES, plain and figured; and a great variety of LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S

WEAR,
Suitable for the present and approaching seasons, can now be had at less than wholesale pricer, of at cost, FOR CASH EXCLUSIVELY.

W. C. BELL, Assignee.

Aug. 19, 1837.—34-4f

Aug. 19, 1837.-34-tf ST. CATHARINE'S

Female Academy, LEXINGTON, KY.

THE next Session of this Instition will commence on Monday, August 28th. The young Ladies are requested to return on that day, to resume their classes.

Lexington, Ky., August 22, 1837 .- 34-2m DR. CROSS

AVING permanently settled himself in Lexington, offers his professional Services to its citizens and the farmers in its vicinity. Office on Short-Street, opposite the Courthouse, next door to Gen. Combs' office. july 19, 1837, 22-tf

To Mechanics.

THE undersigned is charged with the duty of employing mechanics to finish the State House and other public buildings at Little Rock, in the State of Arkansas. Between 30 and 40 thousand dollars is on hand for that

The carpentering work and the plastering The carpentering work and the plastering and rough casting will constitute the two principal items of experse in completing the public buildings. There is yet a portion of brick work to be done, worth probably, three or four thousand dollars. The buildings are to be painted in the best order. A large portion yet to be covered with in. And the Square, three hundred feet on each side, is to be enclosed with an irrep paling or force. with an iron paling or fence.

The undersigned expects to purchase all the ecessary materials at Louisville or Cincinnati, and take them with him to Little Rock on his return in the fall; at which time he expects those who engage to do the work or any portion of it to accompany him.

Little Rock, the place where this work is to be done, is the permanent sent of government of the new State of Arkansas. It is a fine situation, and a flourishing place, laid out for good large city, and only wanting mechanics o improve rapidly. It is situated on the south side of the Arkansas river, on a high bluff bank, about 300 miles from the mouth of said river; and is a point that can be reached by steamboats the greater part of the year. It is not only a high and handsome situation, but is well watered and esteemed healthy. The latitude is about thirty-five.

The undersigned feels authorized in saying, The undersigned feels authorized in saying, that there will be erected within the next two years, at the City of Little Rock, two large banking establishments—one for the Bank of the State of Arkansas, now commencing oper. erations, and one other for the Real Estate Bank, lately chartered, and to be located at that place. Both banks have branches, and as they have been chartered for a great number of these states is little doubt but suitable and per years, there is little doubt but suitable and per manent buildings will be erected for each.

The general government, by her agent, has The general government, by her agent, has purchused a site for an Arsenal, adjoining the city of Little Rock, upon which, it is said, many large buildings of orick is to be erected. In addition to all this, the undersigned has personal knowledge of divers individuals, citizens, who would put up good large buildings of brick the errors are accepted to the property of mechanics in if there were a good supply of mechanics in

the country. Itis believed that mechanics who wish to emigrate, would do well to move to Arkansa within the next six or eight months. Beside finding plenty of work to do there they will find the prices invariably high. We have had no excessively good times, and we expect no very hard times. The causes which produced very hard times. The causes which produced high prices in the States generally, and which are now passing away, have never existed in Arkansas, and all the distress and evils consequent on such folly and extravagance, are not looked for in Arkansas for some years to come. We have had no Banks there to tempt us with their loans to engage beyond our own means in wild speculation. The prices of Arkansas are as high, if not much high r, at this time than the prices of Kentucky, and as money will be increased by the making of barks in Arkansas, it cannot be expected that the prices there will come down, when all admit that the present prices of this country are too high, and must be lowered. Mechanics who have done well, during the high prices here, will continue o do well by emigrating to Arkansas.

The undersigned intends to give the work of the public buildings to mechanics who will accompany him to Little Rock in the fall, preferring first, those who have families, provided, they take their families along; and provided, also, that they be sober men who can be relied on and their charges reasonable.

Individuals wishing to contract will commi nicate with the undersigned, on the subject by letter, directed to Danville, Kentucky, where he will be, the greater part of his time, till the first day of October next. In their communoations, they will please furnish a bill of price for the work they are willing to undertake Carpenters can say they will work by the Lou isville printed prices, more or less, as they may make their bid. Bricklayers will say what wil be their charge for making and laying, and what for laying only. And in like manne others will give a bill of prices.

Me hanics who know themselves to be good workmen, and of good character, and who are willing to emigrate would do well to visit the ndersigned, if convenient, and have a person interview with him.

It will be expected that those who get a cor tract, will take with them a sufficient numb of hands to complete the work in a reasonabl ime, and that they will be ready to leave by the first of October.

The Bo ts of the Arkansas trade are brought up the river in the summer, for the pu pose of epairing, and return as soon as the water will dmit in the fall; upon any of those boats a peedy and cheap passage may be had.

E. A. MORE, Commissioner of Public Buildings, Ark. July 25,1837-33-8t.



Railroad Regulations,

CAR HOURS

FIRST LINE.

EAVE LEXINGTON every morning at 5 o'clock, and arrive at Frankfort at 9, a m before the departure of the Accommodation Stages for Louisvile. Leave FRANKFORT at 4 o'clock, p m, after the arrival of the Accommodation Stages for Louisvile. at 4 o'clock, pm, after the arrival of the Accommodation Stages from Louisville, and arrive

SECOND LINE. Leave LEXINGTON every day at 2 o'clock, pm, and arrive at Frankfort at 7, before the departure of the MAIL STAGE for Louisville. Returning, leave FRANKFORT every morning at 8 o'clock, after he arrivel of the MAIL STAGE from Louisville, and arrive at Lexington at 12 cyclock.

ton at 12 o'clock. CHARLES B. LEWIS, MASTER OF TRANSPORTATION.

This arrangement to commence on Sunday the 30th day of July, 1837.

July 29, 1837 — 31-11

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CO ICERN TAKE NO PICE, That I will attend with the Commissioners and County Surveyor Mechanic Association. on the 20th of September next, and proceed to establish the corners of the Farm on which I now live, it being part of M'Kee's Survey, lying and being in Jessumine county, and state of Kentucky, on the waters of Hickman creek. JOHN T. JACKSON.
August 22, 1837. —34-3w

An Apprentice Wanted

A N Apprentice to learn the Art of Printing.

Will be taken if immediate application be made. A lad between the ages of 14 and 16 in proportion.

August 10, 1837.—32-27

33-tdd

IN. YORK SPIRIT OF THE TIMES, New Wholesale and Retail

TURF REGISTER, York, at \$5 per annum. Payable in ad vance. W. T. PORTER, Editor.

J. V. TRUMBULL, J. V. TRUMBULL,
Agent for Lexington, Fayete Co

ept. 15, 1836--55-tf.

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY Lexington, July 3d 1837. S
DIVIDEND of four per cent. for the last clared this day, and will be paid to the stock, holders on demand at the Earls. Full dividend will be allowed on all sums paid in, on or before the first of January last, and at the same rate m the 15th may last, on the 7th Instalment

of \$5 per share then que and paid,
By order of the Board of Directors,
M. T. SCOTT, Cash'r.
Lex. July 6, 1837—27-tf

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.

upointment of three members of the former aculty; the election of Drs. EBERLE, MITCHcall and Cross, late Professor in the Medical College of Ohio; and the creation of an Adunct Professorship of Anatomy and Surgery, he Lectures will commence, as usual, on the ret Monday of November, with the following

Anatomy & Surgery, by B. W. DUDLEY, M. D., Professor, and JAMES M. BUSH, M. D., Adjunct Professor.

Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence by JAMES C. CROSS, M. D. Theory & Practice, by JOHN EBERLE, M. D. Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children, by W.M. H. RICHARDSON. M. D. Meteria Medica and Medical Botany, by CHAS.

W. SHORT, M. D. hemistry and Pharmacy, by THOMASD MITCHELL, M. D.

Each of the teachers will lecture daily—Sabaths excepted. The fees of the entire course, including Matricutation and the use of the Library, will be \$110. The Graduation fee, \$20. The Notes of all solvent State Banks

will be received in payment of these fees, from Students coming from the States in which the Banks are located. By order of the Faculty,

JAMESC. CROSS, Dean. Lexington, july 19, 1837 22-tf. The Publishers of the following papers of \$5, and send the papers containing it to the Dean, on the receipt of which the money will e remitted, viz:

Kentucky - Louisville Journal and Advertir. May-ville Eagle Ohio-Cincunatti Ga-ette, Columbus Journal and Hemisphere, Chilitioothe Gazette, Zanesville Republican Clevelrod Herald, Tennessee—Nashville Whig & Banner and Union, Memphis Enquirer, Knoxville Gazette. Alabama—Huntsville Advocate and Democrat, Tuscaloosa Intelligencer, Mo bile Register and Advocate. Missouri-St Louis Republican, and Palmyra Gazette Mississippi—Natchez Journal, Vicksburg Reg ster, Jackson Mississippian, Woodville Republican. Louisiana-New Orleans Bee, Tru American and Bulletin, Alexandria Gazette Georgia-Milledgeville Recorder, Savanah Re publican, Augusta Constitutionalist. South Carolina-Charleston Courier and Mercury Columbia Telescope. North Carolina—Ral-nigh Register, Favetteville Observer. Arkan as--Little Rock Advocate and Gazette. Il-inois, Jacksonsville Advocate, Vandalia Whig. Alton Journal, Galena Advertiser. Indiana-New Albany Gazette, Indianopolis Journal Indison Republican, Logansport Gazette irginia-Richmond Whig and Enquirer, Win hester Republican, Wheeling Times, Lynch urg Virginian, Charlottsville Advocate. Dis rici of Columbia—Washington city Intelligen-eer, Globe and Reformer New York—Spirit of the Times Michigen—Detroit Courier.



Specie Payments Resumed

NOTWITHSTANDING the unexampled severity of the times, SYLVESTER is sappy to say that he has continued (as ever heretofore) to PAY ALL PRIZES ON DE-MAND,—and he has likewise the satisfactio fo informing his patrons and the public, that his good luck has in no wise forsaken his Old Established Office, having sold and paid during the month past, several of the most splendid CAPITALS. The number and brilliancy of the PRIZES to be drawn in September cannot fail to attract the attention of all those who want CASH—and as the field for invest.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, CLASS No. 6.

Endowing the Leesburg Academy, and for other purposes. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday

SCHEME. 20,000 dolls! 5,000 dolls! 3,000 dolls! 2,000 dolls! 1,640 dolls! 20 of 1,000 dolls! 20 of

Tickets for Five Dollars. A Certificate of a package of 25 Whole Tickets ill he sent for 65 Dollars--Packages of Shares

30 Thousand Dolls.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, CLASS NUMBER 7 FOR 1837.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday, Sept. 30, 1837. SPLENDID SCHEME! 30,000 anlis! 10,000 dols!! 6,000 dolls! 3,140

dolls! 3,000 dolls! 2,500 dolls! 50 of 1,000 dolls! 20 of \$500! 20 of \$300, &c. Tickets only Ten Dollars. Certificate of a Package of 25 whole Tick-ets will be sent for \$130-Packages of Shares

S. J. SYLVESTER,

130 Broadway N. Y.

Grocery Store FRANCIS McLEAR

PHILIP O'CONNELL AVE entered into Partnership in the WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERY BUSINESS,

M'LEAR & O'CONNELL. At the North West Corner of Main and Main-Cross Streets, a little below Keiser's Tavern, and opposite Mr. Logan's Currying Shop, Where they are now receiving a large & well selected assortment of

GROCERIES. PRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY,
Medical Department.

They are prepared to receive and forward receive and forward their care, on as liber-care, on as liber-care, any house in the City. They will

al terms as any house in the City. They will make liberal advances on goods consigned to them. They have a House on Water Street, close to where the Steam Cars stop, which will They have now on hand, and will con

They have now on hand, and will continue to keep, a regular supply of SUPERFINE FLOUR, manufactured by Mr. G. SHEOVER, the owner of Dupuy's celebrated Mills.

They have also made arrangements with a celebrated manufacturer of STONE-WARE at Maysville, to sell his Stone-Ware on com-nission. They have now on hand several we-con loads, well assorted which they offer on

They respectfully solicit their friends and the public to call and examine their stock. Merbants from a distance will find it to their interest to give them a call.

Lexington, may 6, 1837—19-tf.

NEW GOODS.

M. E. BROWNING

IS RECEIVING HIS NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. IS stock is large, and consists of almost e cry article usually kept in dry good stores; he intends to sell on the most accomm dating terms, and invites his customers ar archasers generally, to give him a call. Lexington, April 21, 1837-17-tf.

Rotanic Medicines:

DR. C. BLACK, respectfully in forms his friends and former customers, and the public generally, that h has removed to Dr Cornell's old stand imestone street, nearly opposite the Jail, sign it all times, except when absent on pro He has received a well selected and eperal assortment of

BOTANIC MEDICINES, All of which are warranted genuine. Diaphoetic, Composition, Spice Bitters, and Nervin one dollar per pound. He makes and keep constantly on hand, Anti-Syphilis or Puryfyin Syrup—good for all cutaneous diseases—dises of the skin and scorfulous diseases, &c.

He is Agent for, and has on hand, Dr. How Also, Dr. M. L. Lewis' stimulating linamen n infalible cure for Croup, &c.

April 25 1837—17-tf.

NEW GOODS. Orear & Berkley,

RE NOW RECEIVING A LARGE AND SPLENDI SPRING AND SUMMER Goods.

OVR Stock being complete, we deem it unnecessary to give a long list of articlesus we presume those wishing to purchase, will examine for themselves. We therefore respect. fully solicit a call from our friends and custom ors, and the public generally, and give our oledge that they shall be accommodated on a good terms, as in any part of the western coun OREAR & BERKLEY. Lex april 21, 1837—16-16.

CHINN & GAINES

AVE now received their entire Stock of FANCY GOODS, and can offer to those who wish to purchase, a very large assortment of French worked single and double COLLARS and CAPES, PAINTED LAWNS, JACKO-METS and MUSLINS, which will be sold low, and to which we invite the attention of purchasers at (Morrison & Bradley's old stand,) No.

N. B. A large lot of Rice's KID SLIPPERS. may 3, 1837—18-tf.

DRUGS & CHEMICALS; A FRESH SUPPLY.

JUNE, 1837. R. SAMUEL C. TROTTER at his old stand on Cheapside, has received a fresh importation of DRUGS AND MEDICINES, which with his former stock render his assort-ment full, general, and complete.

The Medicines he sells, shall be fresh and of good quality—and his prices moderate.

PRESCRIPTIONS put up with neatness and June 1, 1837. - 22-tf.

FURNITURE WARE ROOM. THE undersigned, recently from Cincinnation having increased their stock of Furniture, have the pleasure of offering a large assortment and will endeavor to keep such a supply as will en-able their customers to furnish themselves on as short notice and as favorable terms as elsewhere. They have now on hand and will continue to manufacture the following:



Mahogany Chairs; Boston Rocking Chairs, do: Easy do: Bed Steps; Patent Beadsteads, on an improved plan, tried and approved; with all other articles in their line.

They are prepared to attend to Funeral An arrangement has been made for a supply of Eastern made PIANO FORTES.

WM. P. BROWNING

I Lexington, Nev. 2

A Just received, as le, one of Swift's PIANOS-Also, a se nd Piano for sale or HO E. DIMICK.



JABEZ BEACH.

T his Coach Repository, has now on hand a COACH equal to any in the State, and four very fine COACHEES, CHARIOTTEES, BAROUCHES and BUGGIES, all of the first quality, manufactured at New-Ark, New-Jersey, which will be sold on the lowest terms.

Any person wishing a Carriage of any description, can by giving an order, have the same for-warded from the manufacturers at New Ark, free

Lexington, Sept. 15, 1836 --- 55--tf LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE, AND

MARINE Insurance Company Chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky in March last.

CAPITAL, 300.000 Dollars!



HIS COMPANY will insure Buildings Furniture, Merchandize, &c. against Loss or Damage by Fire, in Town or Country. Steam, Keel and Flat Boats, and their Cargoes against the Damages of inland or river Navigation; and PROPERTY of every description, against the

erils of the sea.

"This Company will also INSURE "This Company will also INSURE LIVES, for one or more years, or for life! The owners of Negro Men, Slaves employed in Factories, or on Farms, will find it to their advantage to call."

The following are the officers chosen by the

stockholders:

JOHN W. HUNT, President. JOHN W. HU
WM. S. WALLER,
JACOB ASHTON,
M. C. JOHNSON,
JOEL HIGGINS, THO. C. O'REAR, LEON'D. WHEELER

A. O. NEWTON, Sec'ry.
THOMAS P. HART, Surveyor.
Lex Sept 23, 1836-58-tf

REMOVAL. CABINET MAHING. HE subscriber respect is CABINET SHOPAN Dwelling House to the stand formerly occupied by J. J. Sheridan, on Main Street, immediately opposite the Masonic Hall, where all articles in his line of business can be had on

rt notice and good terms. He invites all wish to purchase to call upon him.

VANNOY'S PATENT BEDSTEADS ade to order on short notice.

JOSEPH MILWARD.

Lexington, Dec. 12, 1835-2-16

TOW LINEN &C. MARDS TOW LINEN; 2000 Yards BERLAPS; For sale on reasonable terms, by
HIGGINS, COCHRAN & Co.

Lex, feb 18, 1837-8-tf RICHARD A. BUCKNER, JR. GEORGE R. M'KEE,

Attorneys & Counsellors at Law. Favette Scutt Lessaning and Wood Fayette, Scott, Jessamine, and Wood-lord; also in the Federal Court and Court of Appeals at Frankfort Office on Upper street, 3d door from Frazer's

Lexington, June 9th, 1837-25--tf.

LAW NOTICE.

HAVE resumed the practice of the Law, and will attend the Fayette Circuit Court, and the Court of Appeals and Federal Court at Frank-My office is on Main Street, Lexington. few doors above Frazer's corner in ourt-House. THOMAS M. HICKEY. March 2, 1837.—9-tf.

SPUN COTTON. LARGE LOT of R. S. HAVILAND and

Co's. SPUN COTTON for sale, warranted good, and sold as low as it can be bought in HIGGINS, COCHRAN & Co.

may 3, 1837-18-tf.

DISSOLUTION. THE Partnership heretofore existing be-tween the subscribers, trading under the exhibit the total amount of each bid.

firm of VANPELT & FRANKLIN, Was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the firm can be paid to either of us, and all debts contracted by the firm will be paid by S. B. VANPELT. It is desired that all who may be owing us should come forward and settle immediately, as H. B. FRANKLIN contemplates moving to the west next fall.

contemplates moving to the west next fall.
S. B. VANPELT,
H. B. FRANLLIN. Lex. June 21, 1837 -26-tt.

S. B. Vanpelt

stand and will, at all times, be ready to wait on the old customers of the house, and such new ones as may think it their interest to give him a call. He has at present on hand an extensive assortment of BOOTS, SHOES, PUMPS, &c. &c. of every description, which will be sold low, for CASH.

June 21, 1837. 26-tf.

PUMPS, &c. &c. of every description, which will be sold low, for CASH.

June 21, 1837. 26-ff.

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY, Lexington, July 26, 1837.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in this Bank that an Instalment (being the eighth) of five dollars on each share, is required to be paid on the 5th day of November next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

The provisions for Praisie du Chien and St. Peters must pass St. Louis, for their ultimate destination, by the 15th April, 1838. A tailnre in this particular will be considered a breach of contract, and the Department will be authorized to purchase to supply these posts.

The provisions for Praisie du Chien and St. Peters must pass St. Louis, for their ultimate destination, by the 15th April, 1838. A tailnre in this particular will be considered a breach of contract, and the Department will be authorized to purchase to supply these posts.

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By order of the Board of Directors, M. T. SCOTT, Cashier. August 3, 1837.—31-tf.

PLOUGH MAKING & BLACK-SMITHING.

HE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the well known establishment, formerly belonging to Mr. Wm. Rockhill, and are now prepared to furnish all articles in their line, on the shortest notice. The PLOUGH MAKING Business will be continued in all its oranches, and a good assortment of the latest improved Ploughs kept constantly on hand. Old

WM. P. BROWNING, JOHN HEADLEY,

BRO VNING & HEADLEY. N. B. We wish to employ a first rate Plougl Stocker, or Wagon Maker, to whom constant emplnyment will be given. Also-2 or 3 Apprentices in the Smithshop, of respectable parentage, and who can come well recommended. B & H.

GEO. GIBSON, C. G. S. Lex Sep 7.--53-11

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY GEN. OF SUBSISTENCE, Washington July 1, 1837. EPARATE Proposals will be received at

this office until the second day of October next, for the delivery of provisions for the use of the troops of the United States, to be deli-vered in bulk, upon inspection, as follows: At New Orleans.

240 barrels of Pork 500 barrels of fresh superfine Flour 220 bushels of new white field Beans 3500 pounds of good hard Soap 80 bushels of good clean dry Salt. At the public landing, six miles from Fort

Towson, mouth of the Chiemichi. 240 barrels of Pork 500 barrels of fresh superfine Flour 220 bushels of new white field Beans

3500 pounds of good hard Soap
1600 pounds good hard tallow Candles
80 bushels of good clean dry Salt.
The whole to be delivered in all the month of
April, 1838, and to leave Natchitoches by 20th
February, 1838.

At Fort Coffee, ten miles above Fort Smith. Arkansas.

600 barrels of Pork 1250 barrels of fresh superfine Flour 550 bushels of new white field Beans 8800 pounds of good bard Soap 4000 pounds of hard tallow Candles 800 bushels of good clean dry Salt.

The whole to be delivered in all the month

of May, 1838. At St. Louis, Missouri.

600 barrels of Pork. 1250 barrels of fresh superfine Flour 550 bushels of new white field Beans 8800 pounds of good hard Soap 4000 pounds of good hard tallow Candles 800 bushels good clean dry Salt.

At Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien Mississippi river. 120 barrils of Pork

240 barrils of Pork
240 barrils of superfine Flour
110 bushels of new white field Beans
1760 pounds of good hard Soap
800 pounds of good hard tallow Candles
40 bushels of good clean dry Salt.
The whole to be delivered by the 1st June,

At Fort Snelling, St. Peters.

240 barrels of Pork 500 barrels of fresh superfine Flour 220 bushels of new white field Beans 3500 pounds of good hard Soap 1600 pounds of good hard tallow Cand

80 bushels of good clean dry Salt.

The whole to be delivered by the 15th June, At Fort Winnebago, on the Fox river, at the portage of the Fox and Ouisconsin rivers.

240 barrels of Pork 240 barrels of Pork
500 barrels of fresh superfine Flour
220 bushels of new white field Beans
3500 pounds of good hard Soap
1600 pounds of good hard tallow Candles
80 bushels of good clean dry Salt.
The whole to be delivered by the 1st June,

At Fort Howard, Green Bay.

240 barrels of Pork 500 barrels of tresh superfine Flour 220 bushels of new white field Beans

3500 pounds of good hard Soap
1600 pounds of good hard tallow Candles
80 bushels of good clean dry Salt.
The whole to be delivered by the 1st June,

At Fort Brady, Sault de Ste. Marie. 120 barrels of Pork 240 barrels of fresh superfine Flour

240 barrers of tress supermire Flour
110 bushels of new white field Beans
1760 pounds of good hard Soap
800 pounds of good hard tallow Candles
40 bushels of clean dry Salt.
The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June,

At Hancock Barracks, Houlton, Maine. 120 barrels of Pork 240 barrels of tresh superfine Flour 110 bushels of new white field Beans

1760 pounds of good hard Soap 800 pounds of good hard tallow Candles 40 bushels of good clean dry Salt.

The whole to be delivered in December, 1837, and Jannuary and February, 1838.

At New York, 120 barrels of Pork 240 barrels of tresh superfine Flour 110 bushels of new white field Beans 1760 pounds of good hard Soap

40 bushels of good clean dry Salt. At Baltimore, 120 barrels of Pork 240 barrels of fresh superfine Flour 110 bushels of new white field Beans 1760 pounds of good hard Soap

40 bushels of good clean dry Salt.

Note.—All bidders are requested to extend

legs ears, and snout. legs cars, and shout.
Side pieces may be substituted for the hams.
The pork is to be carefully packed with
Turk's Island salt, and in pieces not exceeding ten pounds each. The pork to be contained in seasoned heart of white oak or white ash barrels, full hooped. The beans in water-tight barrels, and the soap and candles in strong boxes, of convenient size for transportation Salt will only be received by measurement of thirty-two quarts to the bushel. The cangles

to have cotton wicks.

The provisions for Prairie du Chien and St.

the agent of the Department.

The Commissing General reserves the privilege of increasing or diminishing the quantities, or of dispensing with one or more articles, at any time before entering into contract; and also of increasing or reducing the quantities of each delivery one-third, subsequent to the contract, on giving sixty days' previous notice.

Bidders not heretofore contractors are required to accompany the proposals with evidence.

ed to accompany the proposals with evidence of their ability, together with the names of their sureties, whose responsibility must be certified by the District Attorney, or by some person well known to the Government; otherwise their proposals will not be acted on.

Advances cannot be made in case, and evidence of inspection and full delivery will be required at this office before payment can be made, which will be by Treasury warrants on banks nearest the points of delivery, or nearest the places of purchasing the supplies, or nearest the residence of the contractors. the residence of the contractors, at their op-

Each proposal will be sealed in a separate

GEO. GIBSON, C. G. S. June 29-28-t15thS.